托福与雅思阅读长难句精讲30天

TOEFL IELTS Reading

郭松坡 霍云飞 叶 婕 主编

清華大學出版社

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北 京

内 容 简 介

本书化繁为简，把托福与雅思历年考试中出现的阅读长难句分解成多个简单句，用分析主谓宾定状补等句子基本结构的方法，快速破解句子复杂成分。

本书适用于正在备战托福、雅思和其他出国考试的考生，以及所有想提高英语阅读理解能力、提高英语水平的英语爱好者。

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

托福与雅思阅读长难句精讲30天 / 郭松坡，霍云飞，叶婕主编. —北京：清华大学出版社，2016

ISBN 978-7-302-44878-5

Ⅰ. ①托…　Ⅱ. ①郭…　②霍…　③叶…　Ⅲ. ①TOEFL–阅读教学–自学参考资料　②IELTS–阅读教学–自学参考资料　Ⅳ. ①H319. 4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2016）第201618号

责任编辑： 徐博文　钱屹芝
封面设计： 平　原
责任校对： 王凤芝
责任印制： 宋　林

出版发行： 清华大学出版社
网　　址： http:// www. tup. com. cn，http:// www. wqbook. com
地　　址： 北京清华大学学研大厦A座　　**邮　　编：** 100084
社 总 机： 010-62770175　　**邮　　购：** 010-62786544
投稿与读者服务： 010-62776969, c-service@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn
质量反馈： 010-62772015, zhiliang@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn
印 装 者： 清华大学印刷厂
经　　销： 全国新华书店
开　　本： 185mm × 260mm　　**印　　张：** 11　　**字　　数：** 199千字
版　　次： 2016 年 10 月第 1 版　　**印　　次：** 2016 年 10 月第 1 次印刷
印　　数： 1~3000
定　　价： 49.00元

产品编号：067271-01

前　　言

一、编写背景

阅读是通过从文字材料中获取信息来理解文章。理解文章的前提是对文章中每个句子的逐一理解。在考试时，考生如果能够把文章里每个句子都读懂，也就能够理解整篇文章了。为了帮助考生提高理解长难句和文章的能力、能够轻松地应对各类出国考试，编者及其团队在 2013 年编写了《SAT 长难句精讲 30 天》。这本书简要地讲解了 SAT 的各类语法知识点和阅读技巧、对有着扎实语法基础的考生有一定的针对性。

2016 年，编者携团队针对国内的初中生、高中生以及语法基础比较薄弱的考生编写了这本《托福与雅思阅读长难句精讲 30 天》。本书从零基础开始，根据托福与雅思考试中经常出现的长难句的结构特点，系统地讲解语法知识点，让考生在学习语法的同时轻松快速地理解句子。

二、全书结构

长难句之所以难，主要在于其过长的句子结构和复杂的句子成分。一个长句里一般会包含很多修饰成分或并列成分，让学习者顾此失彼，读了后面，忘了前面，不能把握句子的真正意思。因此，本书的设计理念就是要化繁为简。如果一个句子有太多成分，我们就把它分解成一个个简单句，分别理解每个简单句，然后综合所有简单句的意思，就可以理解整个句子了。

为了增强针对性，本书所有长难句全部选自雅思真题 4—9 和托福 TPO 1—20，由具备 10 年以上教学经验的老师亲自选出其中比较难理解的句子，加以整理而成。本书的设计理念是使学生通过学习以“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语”为基本单位的简单句，达到快速破解复杂修饰成分、处理并推理各种句式结构，并把这些方法应用到实际做题中的目的。

三、章节编排

本书共包含 10 个章节：

第一章：词性　主要讲解各种词性和识别方法

第二章：谓语动词与非谓语动词　主要讲解谓语动词和非谓语动词的用法

第三章：主干　主要讲解句子的主干结构和识别方法

第四章：句子的连接　主要讲解并列复合句和主从复合句

第五章：定语与同位语　主要讲解定语和同位语的用法

第六章：状语与补语　主要讲解状语和补语的用法

第七章：虚拟语气　主要讲解虚拟语气的用法

第八章：比较句型　主要讲解比较结构的用法

第九章：四大句式结构　主要讲解并列结构、分割结构、倒装结构与省略结构

第十章：综合训练　主要讲解所选 100 个句子的综合解析与参考翻译

考生可以每天学习一章，完成对应的课后练习，并参考习题答案巩固知识点，在 10 天内完成前十章的学习。第十章的综合练习共有 100 个长难句，考生可以每天练习 5 句，合计 20 天完成。考生在练习长难句时，应该达到读完整个句子就能直接理解的水平。如果读不懂，考生可以回到前九章找出对应的句子，分析语法知识点，直到能够直接理解句子为止。编者建议考生每天早、中、晚各练习 10 遍，最好把每个句子都背诵出来，这样对阅读和写作能力的提高会有极大帮助。本书的章节编排可以帮助考生在 30 天内基本学完所有知识点。保质保量的学习会大大提高考生的阅读和写作水平，帮助考生在托福和雅思考试的准备过程中事半功倍。

本书的附录是编者及其团队通过多年的教学经历从各类国外考试（TOEFL、IELTS、SAT 和 GRE）的阅读文章里总结出来的抽象词。对于这些抽象词的错误理解会导致阅读理解上的偏差，从而影响做题的正确率。因此，考生一定要准确记住这些抽象词的英文释义，在理解句子时会更精准，排除选项时更迅速。

大道至简，大巧若拙，大智若愚！

特别感谢齐蕾老师和倪慧洁老师在挑选托福和雅思真题长难句时所付出的努力。同时，感谢常晓利、高静、杨宗明、王艺佳等老师和冯馨扬、孟茜、蔡园、鲁涵钰、张凌、林浩文、蔡逸伦、杨晓婵、沈凯宁等同学对本书提出的宝贵的修改意见及建议。

由于时间仓促、编者水平有限，书中难免有疏漏和不足之处，恳请广大读者和同行提出宝贵意见，以便日后再版时做出修订，使本书更加完善。

编者

2016 年 5 月

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第一章 词 性

单词是一个句子最基本的单位。

本章将简单地介绍各种词性，讲解其辨析方法及其在句中的作用。

1.1 名 词

1.1.1 定义

名词（noun）是表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的名称。

例如：desk（桌子）、time（时间）、life（生活）、book（书本）、room（房间）、honesty（诚实）、worker（工人）、pencil（铅笔）、computer（计算机）。

1.1.2 辨析

通过后缀可以推测单词是否是名词，常见的名词后缀有：

-ability 表示能力或性质

如 usability *n.* 可用性

inflammability *n.* 易燃性

adaptability *n.* 适应能力

-acle 表示物品或状态

如 receptacle *n.* 容器

miracle *n.* 奇迹

tentacle *n.* 触角

-acity 表示倾向或能力

如 rapacity *n.* 掠夺

capacity *n.* 容量

loquacity *n.* 健谈、多话

-acy 表示性质或状态

如 fallacy *n.* 谬误

supremacy *n.* 至高无上

intimacy *n.* 亲密

-age 表示状态、场所、费用等

如 percentage *n.* 百分比
village *n.* 村庄
postage *n.* 邮费

-aire 表示人或物

如 millionaire *n.* 百万富翁
doctrinaire *n.* 教条者
questionnaire *n.* 问卷

-an 表示人

如 American *n.* 美洲人
partisan *n.* 党徒
artisan *n.* 手工艺人

-ation 表示行为、过程或结果

如 approbation *n.* 认可
edification *n.* 陶冶
falsification *n.* 篡改

-dom 表示状态或领域

如 freedom *n.* 自由
wisdom *n.* 智慧
kingdom *n.* 王国

-ness 表示性质或状态，通常加在形容词后

如 boldness *n.* 大胆
fulsomeness *n.* 虚情假意
positiveness *n.* 肯定

-ain 表示人

如 captain *n.* 船长
chieftain *n.* 酋长
villain *n.* 恶棍

-ality 表示状态或性质

如 personality *n.* 个性
nationality *n.* 国籍
hospitality *n.* 好客

-ance 表示性质或状况

如 disturbance *n.* 扰乱
vengeance *n.* 复仇
reliance *n.* 信赖

-ator 表示做事的人或物，通常由 ate 结尾的动词转换而来

如 designator *n.* 指定者
moderator *n.* 调解人
accelerator *n.* 催化剂

-er 表示人

如 singer *n.* 歌唱家
leader *n.* 领袖
writer *n.* 作家

-th 表示抽象的概念

如 warmth *n.* 温暖
growth *n.* 成长
stealth *n.* 秘密行动；鬼祟

-ture 表示一般状态或行为，通常在以 t 或 d 结尾的单词后使用，有时写成 -ature 或 -iture

如 expenditure *n.* 花费
legislature *n.* 立法机关
fracture *n.* 断裂

-or 表示人或物器，有时写成 -ator

如 mentor *n.* 导师
vendor *n.* 小贩
precursor *n.* 先驱

-ment 表示行为或结果

如 movement *n.* 运动
agreement *n.* 协议
management *n.* 管理

-ity 表示具备某种性质

如 probity *n.* 刚直
mendacity *n.* 虚假
duplicity *n.* 欺骗



1.2 动　词

1.2.1 定义

动词（verb）是用来表示各类动作或状态的词汇。也就是说，动词用于表示主语做什么（行为动词）或表示主语是什么或怎么样（状态动词）。

如 The boy runs fast.（run 表示主语的行为）
He is a boy.（is 与后面的表语 boy 表示主语的状态）

1.2.2 分类

(1) 按照含义及在句中的作用可将动词分为四类：行为动词（也称实义动词）、连系动词、助动词和情态动词。

① 行为动词是表示主语行为和动作的动词。它的词义完整，可单独作谓语。

如 I live in Beijing with my mother.（live 为行为动词，表示“住”）
It has a round face.（has 为行为动词，表示“有”）

② 连系动词是表示主语是什么或怎么样的动词。它的词义不完整，不能单独作谓语，

要与表语一起构成合成谓语。

如 We are in Grade Two this year. 今年我们二年级。

其他常见的连系动词还包括：表示感觉的词，如 look（看起来）、feel（觉得）、smell（闻起来）、sound（听起来）、taste（尝起来）等；表示“变得，变成”的词，如 become、get、grow、turn 都解释为“变得，变成”。

需要注意的是，其中部分动词既可作行为动词又可作连系动词，要根据它们在句中的意思而定。

如 He is looking at the picture.（look 在此句中为行为动词）

It looks beautiful.（look 在此句中为连系动词）

③ 助动词本身无词义，不能单独作谓语，只能与主要动词一起构成谓语，表示不同的时态，语态，或者表示句子的否定和疑问等。

如 He does not speak English well.（does 是助动词，既表示一般现在时，又与 not 一起构成否定结构）

A dog is running after a cat.（is 是助动词，和 run 的现在分词一起构成现在进行时）

Did he have any milk and bread for his breakfast?（did 是助动词，既表示一般过去时，又和动词 have 一起构成疑问结构）

④ 情态动词表示说话人的能力、语气或情态。can、may、must、need、dare、could、might 等都是情态动词。它们本身虽有意义，但词义并不完整，不能单独作谓语，需与行为动词（原形）一起构成谓语，才能表示完整的意思。

如 You must finish it tomorrow.（must 为情态动词，与行为动词的原形 finish 一起构成谓语）

（2） 根据后面是否可以跟宾语，还可将动词分为及物动词和不及物动词两类。

① 及物动词后面一般可以直接加宾语。

如 Give me some ink, please.（give 在此句中为及物动词）

If you have any questions, you can raise your hands.（have 和 raise 在此句中都为及物动词）

② 不及物动词后面可以不加宾语，且意思已完整。若不及物动词后面要跟宾语，必须先在其后面加上介词。

如 He works hard.（work 在此句中为不及物动词）

Jack runs faster than Mike.（run 在此句中为不及物动词）

【难点解释】

有些动词既可用作及物动词，也可用作不及物动词，在阅读中必须仔细体会和区别。

如 Few people outside China speak Chinese.（speak 在此句中为及物动词）

Who is going to speak at the meeting?（speak 在此句中为不及物动词）

1.2.3 辨析

通过后缀可以推测单词是否是动词，常见的动词后缀有：

-ate 表示做或造成

如 differentiate *v.* 区分

liquidate *v.* 清理

infiltrate *v.* 渗透

-en 表示变成

如 shorten *v.* 缩短

darken *v.* 变黑

sharpen *v.* 削尖

-ize/-ise 表示做成、变成或……化

如 criticize/criticise *v.* 批评

publicize/publicise *v.* 宣传

exorcize/exorcise *v.* 驱除

-ite 表示促成

如 expedite *v.* 加速

ignite *v.* 点燃

unite *v.* 联合

1.3 形 容 词

1.3.1 定义

形容词（adjective）主要用于描写或修饰名词或代词，表示人或物的性质、状态、特征或属性。

1.3.2 作用

形容词在句中可作定语、表语、状语、宾语补足语等。

如 She is a good student, and she works hard.（good 作定语）

This bike is expensive.（expensive 作表语）

I finally went back home, pretty happy.（happy 作状语）

Have you got everything ready for the meeting?（ready 作宾语补足语）

1.3.3 辨析

通过后缀可以推测单词是否是形容词，常见的形容词后缀有：

-able 表示可……的或能……

如 knowable *adj.* 可知的
inflammable *adj.* 易燃的
tractable *adj.* 温顺的

-atic 表示有……性质的

如 pragmatic *adj.* 实用主义的
phlegmatic *adj.* 冷静的
dogmatic *adj.* 教条的

-ful 表示有……的

如 grateful *adj.* 感激的
rueful *adj.* 后悔的
willful *adj.* 任性的

-ial 表示有……的

如 judicial *adj.* 法庭的
beneficial *adj.* 有好处的
provincial *adj.* 地方的

-ific 表示产生……的

如 scientific *adj.* 科学的
pacific *adj.* 和平的
horrific *adj.* 可怕的

-al 表示……的

如 personal *adj.* 个人的
continental *adj.* 大陆的
exceptional *adj.* 例外的

-eous 表示有……的

如 courteous *adj.* 有礼貌的
righteous *adj.* 正确的
ligneous *adj.* 木头的

-etic 表示属于……的

如 theoretic *adj.* 理论上的
energetic *adj.* 精力旺盛的
sympathetic *adj.* 同情的

-ible 表示能……的

如 invincible *adj.* 不可征服的
eligible *adj.* 合格的
irascible *adj.* 易发怒的

-ior 表示较……的

如 anterior *adj.* 较早的
posterior *adj.* 较后的
exterior *adj.* 外部的

-ious 表示……的

如 curious *adj.* 好奇的
contagious *adj.* 传染的
specious *adj.* 似是而非的

-ive 表示……的

如 pervasive *adj.* 遍及的
incisive *adj.* 一针见血的
repulsive *adj.* 令人厌恶的

-like 表示像……一样的

如 dreamlike *adj.* 如梦般的
steellike *adj.* 钢铁般的
womanlike *adj.* 女人气的

-ous 表示……的，通常放在一个完整的单词后

如 dangerous *adj.* 危险的
mountainous *adj.* 多山的
courageous *adj.* 勇敢的

-tic 表示与……相关的或……的，通常放在名词后

如 chaotic *adj.* 混乱的
charismatic *adj.* 有魅力的
enigmatic *adj.* 神秘的

-uous 表示多……的

如 vacuous *adj.* 无意义的
innocuous *adj.* 无害的
assiduous *adj.* 勤勉的

-itive 表示……的

如 compositive *adj.* 合成的
competitive *adj.* 比赛的
definitive *adj.* 确定的

-less 表示无……或不……的

如 spineless *adj.* 没有骨气的
nerveless *adj.* 无勇气的
feckless *adj.* 无目标的

-most 表示最……的

如 nethermost *adj.* 最下面的
headmost *adj.* 最前面的
innermost *adj.* 内心最深处的

-proof 表示防……的

如 waterproof *adj.* 防水的
foolproof *adj.* 万无一失的
rainproof *adj.* 防雨的

-some 表示充满……的或具有……倾向的

如 frolicsome *adj.* 嬉戏的
meddlesome *adj.* 爱管闲事的
mettlesome *adj.* 精神抖擞的

-ward 表示向……

如 downward *adj.* 向下的
upward *adj.* 向上的
northward *adj.* 向北的

1.4 副　词

1.4.1 定义

副词（adverb）是指在句子中表示行为或状态特征的词，用来修饰动词、形容词、其他副词或整个句子，表示时间、地点、程度、方式等概念。

1.4.2 分类

副词可分为：时间副词、地点副词、方式副词、程度副词、疑问副词、连接副词、关系副词、表示顺序的副词等。

时间副词：now、then、often、always、usually、next、already、generally、frequently、seldom、ever、never、yet、soon、too、immediately、finally、shortly、before、ago、sometimes、yesterday、once、twice 等。

地点副词：here、there、everywhere、anywhere、somewhere、in、out、inside、outside、above、below、down、back、forward、home、upstairs、downstairs、across、along、round、around、near、off、past、up、away、on 等。

方式副词：carefully、properly、anxiously、suddenly、normally、fast、well、calmly、politely、proudly、softly、warmly、slowly、badly、hard、bravely 等。

程度副词：much、little、very、rather、so、too、still、quite、perfectly、enough、extremely、entirely、almost、slightly、hardly 等。

疑问副词：how、when、where、why 等。

关系副词：when、where、why 等。

连接副词：therefore、moreover、however、otherwise、then、when、where、how、why 等。

表示顺序的副词：first、then、next、finally、afterwards、primarily 等。

1.4.3 辨析

通过后缀可以推测单词是否是副词，常见的副词后缀有：

-ably 表示能……地

如	suitably	*adv.* 恰当地
	dependably	*adv.* 可靠地
	lovably	*adv.* 可爱地

-ally 表示……地，由 al+ly 构成

如	dramatically	*adv.* 戏剧性地
	conditionally	*adv.* 有条件地
	systematically	*adv.* 有系统地

-ly 表示……地，通常放在形容词后

如	exceedingly	*adv.* 过分地
	gloriously	*adv.* 光荣地
	extremely	*adv.* 过分地

1.5 代　词

1.5.1 定义

代词（pronoun）是代替名词或一句话的一种词类。大多数代词具有名词和形容词的功能。

1.5.2 分类

代词可分为：人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、相互代词、指示代词、疑问代词、关系代词、不定代词、连接代词和替代词等。

人称代词：I、you、he、she、we、they 等

物主代词：my、your、his、her、our、their 等

反身代词：myself、himself、themselves 等

相互代词：each other、one another 等

指示代词：this、that、these、those 等

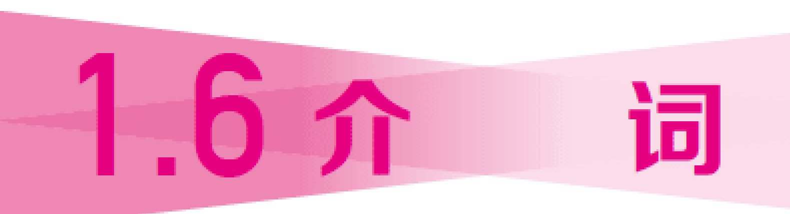
疑问代词：who、what、which 等

关系代词：that、which、who 等

不定代词：some、many、both 等

连接代词：what、which、who、whom、whose、whatever、whichever、whoever、whomever 等

替代词：one、ones 等



1.6 介词

1.6.1 定义

介词（preposition）又称前置词，表示名词、代词等与句中其他词的关系，在句中不能单独作句子成分。介词后面一般有名词、代词或相当于名词的其他词类、短语或从句作其宾语。介词及其宾语构成介词词组，在句中作状语、表语或补语等。

1.6.2 分类

介词可分为时间介词、地点介词、方式介词、原因介词、数量介词等。

(1) 表示时间

① 表示在某一时间，常用 at、on、in 等。

at 表示在某一段时刻

如 at six 在 6 点

at midnight 在午夜

at 4:30 在 4 点 30 分

on 表示在星期几 / 某日

如 on Monday 在星期一

on January fifth 在 1 月 5 日

on Christmas Day 在圣诞节那天

on New Year's Day 在新年那天

in 表示一天中的早中晚、月份、季节或年份

如 in the morning/afternoon/evening 在早上 / 下午 / 晚上

in January/February 在一月 / 二月

in spring 在春天

in 2014 在 2014 年

② 表示某段时间期间，常用 during、for、over、within、throughout、from 和 to 等。

during 用于表示一段已知的时间，包括大家熟知的节日或某个已确定的限定时期或阶段之间。

如 during the Middle Ages 在中世纪

during 1942 在 1942 年内

during the summer (of that year) 在（那一年的）夏季

during his childhood 在他童年时期

for 表示一段时间

如 for six years 六年之久

for two months 有两个月

for ever 永远

③ 表示其他时间概念的介词有 before、after、since、until、till、between、up to 等。

(2) 表示方位 / 位置

① 表示方位和位置的介词有 at、on、in、before、after、above、among、below、behind、between、beside、near、over、under 等。

如 in your grandparents' room 在你外祖父母的房间

on the desk 桌子上

behind the door 在门后

② 表示方向的介词有 to、into、along、at、down、for、from、out、of、toward、up 等。

如 go to school 去上学

③ 表示“经过，穿过”的介词有 across、over、through、past 等。

④ 表示“遍及”的介词有 throughout、all over、all along 等。

⑤ 表示原因的介词有 because、since 等。

⑥ 表示方法的介词有 by、with、through 等。

如 by bike 骑自行车

⑦ 表示数量的常用介词有 about、around、over 等。

1.7 连　词

1.7.1 定义

连词（conjunction）是用来连接词与词、词组与词组以及句子与句子，表示某种逻辑关系的虚词。连词可以表示并列、承接、转折、因果、选择、假设、比较、让步等关系。

1.7.2 分类

连词可分为并列连词和从属连词两类。

(1) 并列连词

并列连词用来连接平行的词、词组、分句和句子。

如 and 和，与；而且

but 但是；然而

or 或者，还是

nor 也不

so 因此；因而，从而

yet 可是，却，然而

however 无论如何，不管怎样

for 因为，由于

both... and... 既……又……；不但……而且……

not only... but also... 不但……而且……

either... or... 不是……就是……；要么……要么……

neither... nor... 既不……也不……

(2) 从属连词

从属连词可分为以下十类：

① 引导时间状语从句的从属连词

表示“当……时候”或“每当”的连词，主要有 when、while、as、whenever 等；

表示“在……之前 / 之后”的连词，主要有 before、after 等；

表示“自从”或“直到”的连词，主要有 since、until、till 等；

表示“一……就”的连词，主要有 as soon as、the moment、the minute, the second、the instant、immediately、directly、instantly、once、no sooner... than...、hardly... when... 等；

表示“上次”“下次”“每次”等的连词，主要有 every time、each time、(the) next time、any time、(the) last time、the first time 等。

② 引导条件状语从句的从属连词

主要有 if、unless、as/so long as、in case 等。

③ 引导目的状语从句的从属连词

主要有 in order that、so that、in case、for fear that 等。

④ 引导结果状语从句的从属连词

主要有 so that、so... that...、such... that... 等。

⑤ 引导原因状语从句的从属连词

主要有 because、as、since 等。

⑥ 引导让步状语从句的从属连词

主要有 although、though、even though、even if、while、however、whatever、whoever、whenever、wherever 等。

⑦ 引导方式状语从句的从属连词

主要有 as、like、as if、as though、the way 等。

⑧ 引导地点状语从句的从属连词

主要有 where、wherever、everywhere 等。

⑨ 引导比较状语从句的从属连词

主要有 than、as... as... 等。

⑩ 引导名词性从句的从属连词

主要有 that、if、whether 等。

第二章 谓语动词与非谓语动词

2.1 谓语动词

谓语动词指的是在句子中可单独作谓语的动词，主要由实义动词充当。be 动词和某些动词短语也可以是谓语动词。

如 I see a beautiful girl.（实义动词作谓语）

She is pretty beautiful.（be 动词作谓语）

如 I do like this book.（do 为助动词，与 like 一起构成复合谓语）

You should finish your homework tonight.（should 为情态动词，与 finish 一起构成复合谓语）

从形式上看，谓语动词一般分为三类：动词原形、动词三单（第三人称单数形式）和动词过去式。

如 I see a beautiful girl.（动词原形作谓语）

He sees a beautiful girl.（动词三单作谓语）

I saw a beautiful girl.（动词过去式作谓语）

某些助动词，如 be、have、do 等，也可以与动词原形、现在分词或过去分词一起构成复合谓语，表示不同含义。如：

① be + 动词现在分词 = 进行时

He is reading a book.（助动词 is 与现在分词 reading 一起构成复合谓语，表示现在进行时）

② be + 及物动词的过去分词 = 被动语态

He was elected president.（助动词 was 与过去分词 elected 一起构成复合谓语，表示被动语态）

③ have + 动词过去分词 = 完成时

He has written the letter.（助动词 has 与过去分词 written 一起构成复合谓语，表示现在完成时）

④ do + not + 动词原形 = 否定式

I do not see him.（助动词 do、not 与动词原形 see 一起构成复合谓语，表示否定）

⑤ do + 动词原形 = 强调句型

He did work hard.（助动词 did 与动词原形 work 一起构成复合谓语，表示强调）

2.2 非谓语动词

非谓语动词是指在句中不是谓语的动词，包括不定式、分词（现在分词和过去分词）和动名词。

2.2.1 动词不定式

不定式在句中可以作主语、宾语、定语或状语等。

① 不定式在句中作主语，通常置于句首。

如 To take a trip around the world is my dream.

② 不定式作主语时，常用 it 作形式主语，真正的主语置于句后，使句子结构更平衡。

如 It is my dream to take a trip around the world.

③ 不定式在句中作及物动词的宾语，如 want、wish、hope、intend、try、like、expect 等，通常表示意愿、企图的意思。

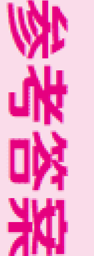
如 I want to see him.

④ 不定式后面有宾语补足语时，可以用 it 作形式宾语，将真正的宾语后置。

如 I make it a habit to get up early.

练习 请画出句中的形式宾语和不定式。

The teachers in the program described how they found it difficult to put aside the immediate demands of others in order to give themselves the time they needed to develop their reflective skills.



参考答案

The teachers in the program described how they found it difficult to put aside the immediate demands of others in order to give themselves the time they needed to develop their reflective skills.

⑤ 不定式作表语，表示目的、结果、预期或征求意见等。

如 My plan is to see her.

His goal is just to become an English tutor.

⑥ 不定式放在名词或代词后面，修饰前面的名词或代词。

如 I have some homework to do.

I have no desire to argue with him.

There is something to do.

⑦ 不定式可以是主动语态，也可以用被动语态，强调被动的概念。

如 There is something to do.

There is something to be done.（强调被动的概念）

2.2.2 分词

分词分为现在分词和过去分词。分词在句子里不能单独充当谓语，但可与助动词、系动词等一起构成复合谓语。例如：doing 不可以单独作谓语，但可以与系动词 is 一起构成复合谓语 is doing；done 不能单独作谓语，但可以与 has 一起构成复合谓语 has done。分词的用法如下：

(1) 分词作形容词

如 The student asked a confusing question.

I am confused.

分词作形容词时，要注意判断用现在分词还是过去分词并注意区分下列概念：

① 表示主动 / 被动的概念

现在分词表示“令人……的”，过去分词表示“感到……的”。

如 This movie is pretty exciting.（令人兴奋的）

I was excited when I watched the movie.（感到兴奋的）

The charming girl happens to be John's sister.（令人着迷的）

The guy was charmed with the girl's elegance.（感到着迷的）

② 表示进行 / 完成的概念

现在分词表示“正在……的”及“即将……的”，过去分词表示“已经……的”。

如 The retiring professor walked into the classroom.（即将退休的）

The retired worker took a trip all around the world.（已经退休的）

(2) 分词作名词

定冠词 the 加过去分词，可在句中作主语。

如 The wounded were rushed into the hospital.

The unexpected has happened.

(3) 分词作副词

如 It is freezing cold today.

The tea is boiling hot.

2.2.3 动名词

动名词与动词现在分词的形式完全一样，因此极易混淆。请这样记：动名词具有名词的性质，动名词（短语）在句中可以作主语、宾语及表语。

(1) 动名词（短语）作主语

Playing with him is fun.

Seeing is believing.

Helping others gives me great pleasure.

需要注意的是，动名词作主语一般表示单数，谓语动词用单数形式。

练习 请画出句子的主语。

Eliminating the secrecy surrounding pay by openly communicating everyone’s remuneration, publicizing performance bonuses and allocating annual salary increases in a lump sum rather than spreading them out over an entire year are examples of actions that will make rewards more visible and potentially more motivating.

参考答案

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(2) 动名词（短语）作宾语

I liked dancing.

Somebody does not enjoy singing.

He is fond of talking a lot.

His illness prevented us from starting our own business.

(3) 动名词（短语）作表语

如 Seeing is believing.

His hobby is collecting stamps.

① 动名词作表语和现在分词的区别：

He is dancing.（动词现在分词，表示正在发生的动作：他正在跳舞。）

His hobby is dancing.（动名词作表语，表示一种状态：他的爱好是跳舞。）

② 动名词在句中作表语时，句子结构会有 A is B = B is A 的逻辑特性。因此，可以把动名词结构与主语互换，如果句意顺畅，即可判断动名词在句中的作用。

(4) 名词性从句可以改写成动名词短语

如 That he teaches well is well-known. = His teaching well is well-known.

I believe that he studies hard. = I believe his studying hard.

第三章 主 干

包含动作的句型可以称为行为句型，常见的句子结构为主语 + 谓语 + 宾语；没有动作的句型可以叫作状态句型，句子结构为主语 + 系动词 + 表语。

如 John plays the piano well.（主 + 谓 + 宾）

Her name is Marry.（主 + 系 + 表）

句子的主语有时候可以省略，形成祈使句。祈使句的句首通常是动词原形，前面省略了 you should（你应当）。

如 Sit down. = (You should) sit down.

Be quiet. = (You should) be quiet.

一个比较复杂的句子基本上包含主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语、补语六种成分（主系表可以看作是主谓宾的一种特殊形式）。在阅读时，理解句子成分，并通过各个成分来理解句子，才可以提高阅读理解的能力。

3.1 谓 语

一个句子可以没有主语或宾语，但一定要有谓语，否则不能构成一个完整的句子。因此，我们把谓语放在本章最前面。谓语是对主语所发出的动作或具有的特征和状态的陈述或说明。谓语由简单动词或动词短语（助动词或情态动词 + 主要动词）构成。在阅读长难句时，找到谓语动词，就基本确定了句子结构。

如 I live in Beijing.（简单动词作谓语）

He should be in the school now.（动词短语作谓语）

3.2 名词性从句

在讲主语和宾语之前，我们先来讲解一下名词性从句。这是因为名词性从句和名词一样，可以作主语、宾语、表语或同位语等。名词性从句的形式有 that 从句、whether 从句和疑问词从句等。

(1) that 从句

在一个以主语起始的句子前面加上 that，即是 that 从句。

如 He believes me. → that he believes me

David enjoys dancing. → that David enjoys dancing

练习 **请画出各句中 that 引导的名词性从句。**

1. An important principle is that all corpora, whatever their size, are inevitably limited in their coverage, and always need to be supplemented by data derived from the intuitions of native speakers of the language, through either introspection or experimentation.

2. But that their minds are not different from our own is demonstrated by the fact that the hard-won discoveries of scientists like Kepler or Einstein become the commonplace knowledge of schoolchildren and the once outrageous shapes and colours of an artist like Paul Klee so soon appear on the fabrics we wear.

参考答案

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(2) whether 从句

whether 从句由可用 yes/no 回答的一般疑问句变化而成。将主语、be 动词、助动词或情态动词等还原正常语序，然后在前面加上 whether。

如 Is he happy? → whether he is happy

Can he do me a favor? → whether he can do me a favor

注意：还原主语与助动词时，要先把 do、does 和 did 等助动词删掉，后面的动词按照人称和时态作相应变化。

如 Did he come? → whether he came

Does she like this book? → whether she likes this book

(3) 疑问词从句

疑问词从句由 when、what、how、where、why、which 等疑问词引导的特殊疑问句变化而成。将主语与 be 动词、助动词或情态动词等还原正常语序，保留前面的疑问词。

如 What is he doing? → what he is doing

Where can I find it? → where I can find it

注意：还原主语与助动词时，要先把 do、does 和 did 等助动词删掉，后面的动词按照人称和时态作相应变化。

如 What did he write? → what he wrote

How does he finish that? → how he finishes that

注意：疑问代词 who、what 或 which 如果在句中作主语，变为名词性从句时，句子结构不变。

如 Who came here? → who came here

What happened last night? → what happened last night

Which was bought? → which was bought

注意：名词性从句有时也可以省略成名词性短语。

如 Where we should meet him is not decided yet. 可省略成：

Where to meet him is not decided yet.

How we can handle the problem depends on your decision. 可省略成：

How to handle the problem depends on your decision.

注意：名词性从句可作主语、宾语、表语和同位语。

如 Whether he can do it is a problem.（作主语）

I did not believe what he said. （作宾语）

My job is that I should be responsible for this area. （作表语）

I have no idea when she will be back. （作同位语）

练习 请画出下列句子中的名词性从句。

1. Every health system in an economically developed society is faced with the need to decide (either formally or informally) what proportion of the community's total resources should be spent on health-care; how resources are to be apportioned; what diseases and disabilities and which forms of treatment are to be given priority; which members of the community are to be given special consideration in respect of their health needs; and which forms of treatment are the most cost-effective.

2. While that made things hard for ancient Maya living in the south, it has also made things hard for modern archaeologists who have difficulty understanding why ancient droughts caused bigger problems in the wet south than in the dry north.

3. Scientists felt that they could get an idea of how long the extinctions took by determining how long it took to deposit this one centimeter of clay and they thought they could determine the time it took to deposit the clay by determining the amount of the element iridium (Ir) it contained.



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参考答案

1. Every health system in an economically developed society is faced with the need to decide (either formally or informally) what proportion of the community's total resources should be spent on health-care; how resources are to be apportioned; what diseases and disabilities and which forms of treatment are to be given priority; which members of the community are to be given special consideration in respect of their health needs; and which forms of treatment are the most cost-effective.

2. While that made things hard for ancient Maya living in the south, it has also made things hard for modern archaeologists who have difficulty understanding why ancient droughts caused bigger problems in the wet south than in the dry north.

3.3 主　语

主语是执行句子的行为或动作的主体，可由名词、代词、数词、形容词、不定式、动名词或从句等来承担。主语是针对谓语而言的，是一句话的主题；谓语用来说明主语的情况，为主语提供信息。通常，英语的主语和谓语的位置与汉语一致，也就是说主语在前，谓语紧跟其后。

可作主语的词分为以下几类：

(1) 名词

如 A moon cake is a delicious, round cake.

The first truck is carrying a few baskets.

The temperature will stay above zero.

(2) 代词

如 It is a young forest.

That is a bit expensive.

You should better buy a new pair.

(3) 数词

如 One and two is three.

One is not enough for me. I want one more.

Suddenly one of the bags fell off the truck.

(4) 不定式

常以 It is + *a.*/*n.* + to do sth. 的形式出现。

如 To give is better than to receive. = It is better to give than to receive.

To study abroad is my greatest desire. = It is my greatest desire to study abroad.

To see you again is glad. = It is glad to see you again.

练习 **请画出句中 it 作形式主语的动词不定式。**

It is common for supporters of road networks to reject the models of cities with good public transport by arguing that such systems would not work in their particular city.

参考答案

It is common for supporters of road networks to reject the models of cities with good public transport by arguing that such systems would not work in their particular city.

(5) 形容词

如 The poor are a pity.

The rich are lucky.

The disabled have special needs.

(6) there be 句型

在此句型中，be 作谓语，主语位于其后。

如 There are many different kinds of moon cakes.

There will be a strong wind.

There must be a reason for his late coming.

(7) 动名词

如 Seeing is believing.

Doing homework costs me two hours.

Listening to music makes me high.

(8) 名词性从句

如 That he does not study makes me angry.

Whether he can do it remains to be seen.

What you have done is good job.

3.4 宾 语

宾语，又称受词，是指一个动作（动词）的接受者。宾语分为直接宾语和间接宾语两大类，其中直接宾语指动作的直接对象，间接宾语指动作的非直接但受动作影响的对象。一般而言，及物动词后面最少要接一个宾语，而该宾语通常为直接宾语；有些及物动词要接两个宾语，这两个宾语通常一个为直接宾语，另一个为间接宾语。

如 Show me（间接宾语）your ticket（直接宾语）, please.

宾语一般跟在及物动词后，表示行为动词所涉及的对象。非及物动词往往需要加介词一起构成复合谓语，然后再接宾语，如 look at you。

可作宾语的词分为以下几类：

(1) 名词

如 Show your passport, please.

(2) 代词

如 She did not say anything.

(3) 数词

如 How many do you want? I want two.

(4) 形容词

如 They sent the injured to hospital.

(5) 不定式、现在分词或动名词

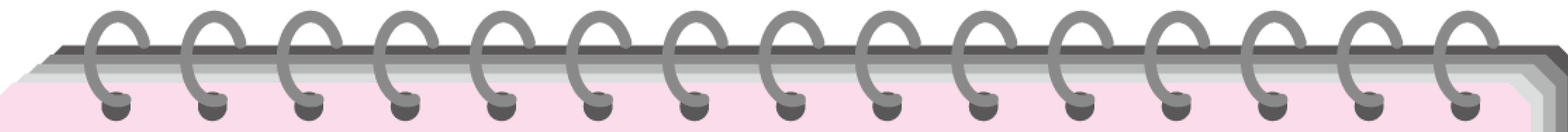
如 They asked to see my passport.

I enjoy working with you.

Seeing is believing.

(6) 名词性从句

如 Did you write down what he said?



练习 **请画出句中作宾语的名词性从句。**

Ecologists are especially interested to know what factors contribute to the resilience of communities because climax communities all over the world are being severely damaged or destroyed by human activities.

参考答案

Ecologists are especially interested to know what factors contribute to the resilience of communities because climax communities all over the world are being severely damaged or destroyed by human activities.

3.5 抓主干的方法

一个句子的主要意思一般存在于主干里面。因此，理解句子的本质就是快速找出并理解句子的主干。主干可以理解为由一个或几个含有主谓宾的简单句构成的句子。一个句子可以没有宾语，甚至可以没有主语，但是一定要有谓语动词。因此，我们在分析句子时，首先要找到句子的谓语动词，进而确定句子主干。

下面介绍几种抓主干的简单方法：

(1) 以名词或具有名词性质的短语或从句开头的句子如何抓主干

如果句子以名词或具有名词性质的短语或从句开头，那么这个名词、短语或从句可能就是句子的主语，这样就可以找到谓语，并确定主干。

例 1 The impact of raindrops on the loose soil tends to transfer fine clay particles into the tiniest soil spaces, sealing them and producing a surface that allows very little water penetration.

【答案】

本句的主干是 The impact of raindrops tends to transfer fine clay particles into the tiniest soil spaces。

【解析】

本句中的 tends 是动词 tend 的三单形式，和动词不定式 to transfer 一起作谓语。名词 the impact 作主语，名词短语 fine clay particles 构成宾语。主谓宾凑齐，构成句子主干。

例 2 Exhibitors, however, wanted to maximize their profits, which they could do more readily by projecting a handful of films to hundreds of customers at a time (rather than one at a time) and by charging 25 to 50 cents admission.

【答案】

本句的主干是 Exhibitors wanted to maximize their profits。

【解析】

本句中的 wanted 是动词 want 的过去式，作谓语。名词 exhibitors 作主语，动词不定式短语 to maximize their profits 作宾语。主谓宾凑齐，构成句子主干。

例 3 They must also keep swimming to keep from sinking, since most have largely or completely lost the swim bladder, the gas-filled sac that helps most other fish remain buoyant.

【答案】

本句的主干是 They must keep swimming to keep from sinking。

【解析】

本句中的 must 是情态动词，与后面的行为动词 keep 一起构成复合谓语。代词 they 作主语，动名词短语 swimming to keep from sinking 作宾语。主谓宾凑齐，构

成句子主干。

例 4 The incentive of the farmers who wish to conserve water is reduced by their knowledge that many of their neighbors are profiting by using great amounts of water, and in the process are drawing down the entire region's water supplies.

【答案】

本句的主干是 The incentive of the farmers is reduced by their knowledge。

【解析】

本句有一个 who 引导的定语从句。该从句由情态动词 wish 作谓语，因此要跳过该动词，往后面找第二个谓语动词。一般长句中有几个从句，就应该跳过几个谓语动词。后面的 is 是动词的三单形式，它和过去分词 reduced 一起构成复合谓语，前面的名词词组 the incentive of the farmers 作主语。主谓凑齐，构成句子主干。

例 5 Ecologists are especially interested to know what factors contribute to the resilience of communities because climax communities all over the world are being severely damaged or destroyed by human activities.

【答案】

本句的主干是 Ecologists are especially interested to know what factors contribute to the resilience of communities。

【解析】

本句中系动词 are 是动词原形，可作谓语，名词 ecologists 作主语，形容词短语 interested to know what factors contribute to the resilience of communities 作表语。主谓宾凑齐，构成句子主干。

(2) 状语从句引导的句子如何抓主干

长难句若由状语从句开头，要跳过该从句，在后半句中找主干。常见的引导状语从句的副词连接词有 if、since、because、as、when、while、where、until、although、though、whereas、as soon as 等。

例 1 Even though the fine arts in the twentieth century often treat materials in new ways, the basic difference in attitude of artists in relation to their materials in the fine arts and the applied arts remains relatively constant.

【答案】

本句的主干是 the basic difference remains relatively constant。

【解析】

本句逗号的前半句是由 even though 引导的从句，所以前半句不是主干。后半句的动词 remains 是动词的三单形式，作谓语，the basic difference 作主语。主谓凑齐，构成句子主干。

例 2 Although there are a dozen or more mass extinctions in the geological record, the Cretaceous mass extinction has always intrigued paleontologists because it marks the end of the age of the dinosaurs.

【答案】

本句的主干是 the Cretaceous mass extinction has always intrigued paleontologist.

【解析】

本句逗号的前半句是由 although 引导的从句，后面的复合谓语动词 has always intrigued 作主句的谓语，名词短语 the Cretaceous mass extinction 作主语，名词 paleontologists 作宾语。主谓宾凑齐，构成句子主干。

例 3 When we look at the 100 billion stars in our galaxy (the Milky Way), and 100 billion galaxies in the observable universe, it seems inconceivable that at least one of these planets does not have a life form on it.

【答案】

本句的主干是 it seems inconceivable that at least one of these planets does not have a life form on it。

【解析】

本句逗号的前半句是由 when 引导的从句，seems 是动词的三单形式，作主句的谓语，it 作形式主语，that 引导的从句是真正的主语。主谓凑齐，构成句子主干。

(3) 伴随状语引导的句子如何抓主干

由伴随状语开头并引导的从句的逻辑主语和主句的主语一致时，可以跳过从句找主干。

例 1 Having little understanding of natural causes, it attributes both desirable and undesirable occurrences to supernatural or magical forces.

【答案】

本句的主干是 it attributes both desirable and undesirable occurrences to supernatural or magical forces。

【解析】

本句逗号的前半句是由 having 引导的伴随状语，attributes 是动词的三单形式，作主句的谓语，it 作形式主语，名词词组 both desirable and undesirable occurrences to supernatural or magical forces 作宾语。主谓宾凑齐，构成句子主干。

例 2 Immediately adjacent to the timberline, the tundra consists of a fairly complete cover of low-lying shrubs, herbs, and grasses.

【答案】

本句的主干是 the tundra consists of a fairly complete cover of low-lying shrubs, herbs, and grasses。

【解析】

本句逗号的前半句是 adjacent 引导的伴随状语，consists 是动词的三单形式，作主句的谓语，名词 the tundra 作主语，名词词组 a fairly complete cover of low-lying shrubs, herbs, and grasses 作宾语。主谓宾凑齐，构成句子主干。

例 3 Beyond the practical need to make order out of chaos, the rise of dictionaries is associated with the rise of the English middle class, who were anxious to define and circumscribe the various worlds to conquer—lexical as well as social and commercial.

【答案】

本句的主干是 the rise of dictionaries is associated with the rise of the English middle class。

【解析】

本句逗号的前半句是 beyond 引导的伴随状语，动词短语 is associated with 作主句的谓语，the rise of dictionaries 作主语，the rise of the English middle class 作宾语。主谓宾凑齐，构成句子主干。

(4) 一个长句可以有多个主干

由并列连接词 and、but 或由分号、冒号等标点符号连接的简单句也可以构成一个长句。在阅读时，通过连接词或标点符号的逻辑关系推理可以很容易地理解整个句子。

例 1 The hypothalamus appears to be involved in this inborn reaction pattern: electrical stimulation of part of the hypothalamus triggers stereotypical aggressive behaviors in many animals.

【答案】

本句有两个主干，分别是 The hypothalamus appears to be involved in this inborn reaction pattern 和 electrical stimulation triggers stereotypical aggressive behaviors。

【解析】

本句中冒号的前后是两个完整的句子，因此有两个谓语动词。appears 和 triggers 是动词的三单形式，作谓语。appears 前的名词 the hypothalamus 作主语，动词不定式短语 to be involved in this inborn reaction pattern 作宾语。主谓宾凑齐，构成句子主干。triggers 前的名词词组 electrical stimulation 作主语，stereotypical aggressive behaviors 作宾语。主谓宾凑齐，构成句子主干。

例 2 Apprentices were considered part of the family, and masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also for providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior.

【答案】

本句有两个主干，分别是 Apprentices were considered part of the family 和 masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also for providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior。

【解析】

本句中 and 前后连接了两个完整的句子，因此有两个谓语动词。were considered 和 were responsible for 都是复合谓语。were considered 前面的名词 apprentices 作主语，名词词组 part of the family 作宾语。主谓宾凑齐，构成句子主干。were responsible for 前面的名词 masters 作主语，动名词词组 teaching their apprentices a trade,providing them some education and supervising their moral behavior 作宾语。主谓宾凑齐，构成句子主干。

(5) 特殊句型如何抓主干

有一些长难句中，句子主要的意思不在主干里，而是在修饰成分或从句里，尤其是在主干非常短的时候，如含有同位语从句或状语从句的句子等。在阅读中，这种情况要特别注意。

例 1 There is growing evidence in New Zealand that children from poorer socio-economic backgrounds are arriving at school less well developed and that our school system tends to perpetuate that disadvantage.

本句的主干是 There is growing evidence in New Zealand。但主干表达意思相对较少，而同位语从句 that children from poorer socio-economic backgrounds are arriving at school less well developed and that our school system tends to perpetuate that disadvantage 中信息更详细，是理解句子的主要成分。

例 2　The same thing happens to this day, though on a smaller scale, wherever a sediment-laden river or stream emerges from a mountain valley onto relatively flat land, dropping its load as the current slows: the water usually spreads out fanwise, depositing the sediment in the form of a smooth, fan-shaped slope.

本句的主干是 The same thing happens to this day。但主干没有实质性的意思，而状语从句 wherever a sediment-laden river or stream emerges from a mountain valley onto relatively flat land, dropping its load as the current slows: the water usually spreads out fanwise, depositing the sediment in the form of a smooth, fan-shaped slope 中却包含了句子的主要信息。

第四章 句子的连接

长难句的结构比较复杂，通常是由几个简单句连接在一起的。本章将讨论两个简单句是如何连接成复合句的。复合句一般有两种形式：并列复合句和主从复合句。

4.1 并列复合句

并列复合句的连接方式有以下几种：

(1) 由标点符号，如破折号（—）、冒号（:）、分号（;）等连接的复合句。

如 He is versatile—he can speak three kinds of languages.

I have finally made my goal: I want to be a scientist.

She is nice; she always helps others.

这些符号在句中起到解释说明或并列陈述的作用，在理解上起到事半功倍的效果。

(2) 由连接词连接的复合句。

① and、or、but、both... and...、either... or...、neither... nor...、not... but...、not only... but also... 等连接词既可以连接对等的单词或短语，也可以连接句子。

如 **Both** Peter **and** Mary work hard.（连接单词）

He is **not** kind **but** cruel.（连接单词）

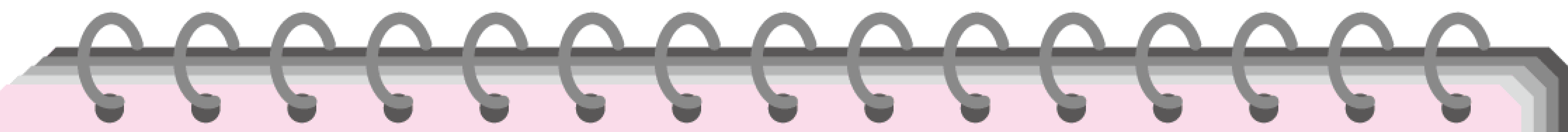
She will **either** stay **or** leave.（连接单词）

He went to the U.S. **not only** to learn English **but also** to experience American culture.（连接短语）

He succeeded **both** due to his intelligence **and** due to his hard work.（连接短语）

Not only can she sing, **but** she can **also** dance.（连接句子）

He succeeded **both** because he was smart **and** because he worked hard.（连接句子）



练习 **请画出句中由并列连词连接的成分。**

Apprentices were considered part of the family, and masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also for providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior.

参考答案

Apprentices were considered part of the family, and masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also for providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior.

注意（1）： 连接主语时，both... and... 句型的谓语动词用复数形式，either... or...、neither... nor...、not... but...、not only... but (also)... 等句型根据最后一个主语决定谓语动词的单复数形式。

如 **Both** he **and** I are happy about it.（句中有两个主语，动词用复数）

Either he **or** I am wrong.（最后一个主语是 I，动词用单数）

Neither you **nor** he is right.（最后一个主语是 he，动词用单数）

Not he **but** I am to be responsible for it.（最后一个主语是 I，动词用单数）

Not only they **but also** we have passed the exam.（最后一个主语是 we，动词用复数）

注意（2）： not only 是否定副词，若置于第一个分句之前，则该句要采用倒装结构。而 but (also) 连接的第二个分句不用倒装。在倒装结构中，一般将情态动词或 be 动词直接提前即可，而行为动词则要在主语前面加 do、does 或 did。

如 **Not only** she can sing, **but** she can **(also)** dance. 改为：

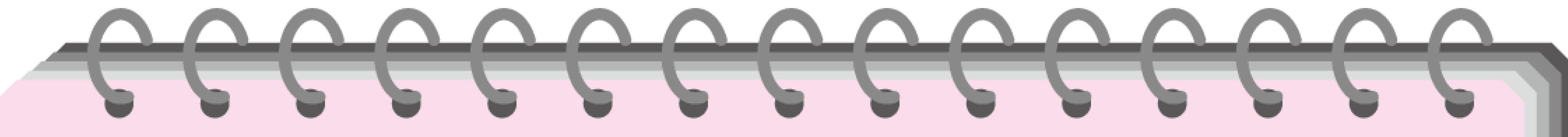
Not only can she sing, **but** she can **(also)** dance.

Not only he is clever, **but** he is (**also**) polite. 改为：

Not only is he clever, **but** he is (**also**) polite.

Not only she sings well, **but** she (**also**) dances excellently. 改为：

Not only does she sing well, **but** she (**also**) dances excellently.



练习 请画出句中由 not only 引导的倒装结构。

1. Not only could Smith identify rock strata by the fossils they contained, he could also see a pattern emerging: certain fossils always appear in more ancient sediments, while others begin to be seen as the strata become more recent.

2. Moreover, not only do time signals beamed down from Global Positioning system satellites calibrate the functions of precision navigation equipment, they do so as well for mobile phones, instant stock-trading systems and nationwide power-distribution grids.

参考答案

1. Not only could Smith identify rock strata by the fossils they contained, he could also see a pattern emerging: certain fossils always appear in more ancient sediments, while others begin to be seen as the strata become more recent.

2. Moreover, not only do time signals beamed down from Global Positioning system satellites calibrate the functions of precision navigation equipment, they do so as well for mobile phones, instant stock-trading systems and nationwide power-distribution grids.

② as well as、rather than、together with 和 instead of 等连接词可以连接单词、短语和句子。

如 We **as well as** John like it.（连接单词）

He is joyful **rather than** upset.（连接单词）

He went to America to learn English **as well as** to experience life.（连接短语）

We will have the meeting in the classroom **rather than** in the great hall.（连接短语）

I love her because she is beautiful **as well as** because she is smart.（连接句子）

He failed because he was lazy **rather than** because he was not intelligent.（连接句子）

注意（1）： as well as 和 rather than 在连接两个主语时，前后都用主格形态。

如 He **as well as** I is interested in music.（he 和 I 都是主格形态）

注意（2）： 与 as well as 和 rather than 不同，together with 和 instead of 这两个词组相当于介词短语，后面要用宾格形态。

如 He **together with** me is interested in music.（me 是宾格形态）

He **instead of** me is interested in music.（me 是宾格形态）

注意（3）： 这些连接词后面的谓语形式根据第一个主语变化。

如 He **as well as** I is interested in music.（第一个主语是 he，谓语动词用单数）

She **together with** me is interested in music.（第一个主语是 she，谓语动词用单数）

They **instead of** him are interested in music.（第一个主语是 they，谓语动词用复数）

4.2 主从复合句

主从复合句是指有两个或更多主谓结构的句子。主从复合句中有一个主谓结构充当整个句子的某一成分，充当状语的句子叫状语从句，充当定语的句子叫定语从句。状语从句由具有副词属性的连接词引导，定语从句由关系代词引导。

4.2.1 副词连接词

常见的副词连接词有 because（因为）、though（虽然）、if（如果）、unless（除非）、as soon as（一旦）、once（一旦）等。

如 **Because** he is good, I like him.

Though he failed in this test, his teacher did not blame him.

If I am free, I will watch the movie.

As soon as he heard the news, he cried.

使用副词连接词时要注意以下几个问题：

(1) 避免重复使用

① 表示因果关系的 because 与 so 均为连接词，同时使用会造成双重连接，这是错误的结构，只能二者选其一。

如 **Because** she is nice, I like her very much.

= She is nice, **so** I like her very much.

② 表示让步的词或词组如 though、although、even if、even though、whereas、much as 等与 but 均为连接词，同时使用造成双重连接，故不可以同时出现在一个句子中。

如 Though/Although/Even if/Even though/Whereas/Much as she is nice, I do not like her.

= She is nice, **but** I do not like her.

(2) 从句与主句时态的一致性

when（当）、if（如果）、once（一旦）、as soon as（一旦）、unless（除非）等副词连接词引导的从句构成条件句用于表示将来的情况时，该条件句要用一般现在时或现在完成时，主句用将来时，即：if/once/as soon as/unless/when + 一般现在时或现在完成时，主语 + will + 动词原形。

如 **When** I am rich, I will buy a car.

If he has time, he will join us.

As soon as I have done it, I will notice you.

Once I am free, I will take a trip.

Unless he comes back tomorrow, I will leave first.

(3) 其他副词连接词的用法

① while 表示“当……的时候”，可用于句首或句中；表示“尽管”时，多用于句首，连接让步状语从句；表示“然而”时，多用于后半句的句首，连接并列句。

如 **While** I am writing this letter, she is doing her homework.（while 表示“当……的时候”）

While I love my students, I am pretty strict with them.（while 表示“尽管”）

He is good, **while** his roommate is mean.（while 表示“然而”）

② as 表示“当……的时候”、“虽然”、“因为”等意思。

如 **As** we are little, we are pretty happy.（as 表示“当……的时候”）

Rich **as** he is, he is not happy.（as 表示“虽然”）

As he is rich, he can buy that town house.（as 表示“因为”）

③ or 表示“否则”的意思。

You should work hard, **or** you will be fired.

④ so that/in order that 表示“以便”，后面跟结果状语从句。它们引导的状语从句通常都含有情态动词 may、will、can 等。

如 I got up early this morning **so that** I could get the bus.

练习 **请画出句中 so that 引导的结果状语从句。**

1. The simultaneous production of masses of bamboo seeds (in some cases lying 12 to 15 centimeters deep on the ground) is more than all the seed-eating animals can cope with at the time, so that some seeds escape being eaten and grow up to form the next generation (Evans 1976).

2. So ordinary and routine has this become to us that it takes a determined leap of the imagination to grasp the impact of those first moving images.

参考答案

1. The simultaneous production of masses of bamboo seeds (in some cases lying 12 to 15 centimeters deep on the ground) is more than all the seed-eating animals can cope with at the time, so that some seeds escape being eaten and grow up to form the next generation (Evans 1976).

2. So ordinary and routine has this become to us that it takes a determined leap of the imagination to grasp the impact of those first moving images.

⑤ since 表示“因为”，也可以表示“自从”。表示“自从”时，从句为一般过去时，主句为现在完成时或现在完成进行时。

如 **Since** you have finished your homework, you may leave.（since 表示“因为”）

He has been studying hard **since** he went to high school.（since 表示“自从”）

⑥ in that 表示“因为”，相当于 because。

如 He is good **in that** he studies hard.

⑦ except that 表示“只不过是”。

如 He is nice **except that** he is a little shy.

⑧ 表示转折的 however、nevertheless，表示因果的 therefore、thus，表示并列递进的 furthermore、moreover、in addition 和 besides 等。

如 He is nice; **however/nevertheless**, I do not like him.

= He is nice. **However/Nevertheless** I do not like him.

He is good; **therefore/thus**, we all like him.

= He is good. **Therefore/Thus**, we all like him.

She dances well; **furthermore/moreover/in addition/besides**, she is good at singing.

= She dances well. **Furthermore/Moreover/In addition/Besides**, she is good at singing.

4.2.2 关系副词

关系副词同时具有副词与连接词两种作用，在句中要放在先行词之后。例如，where 修饰表示地方的先行词，when 修饰表示时间的先行词，why 和 how 修饰表示原因的先行词，引导定语从句。

如 This is the city **where** I live.

= This is the city **in which** I live.

He came on Friday, **when** it was raining.

= He came on Friday, **on which** it was raining.

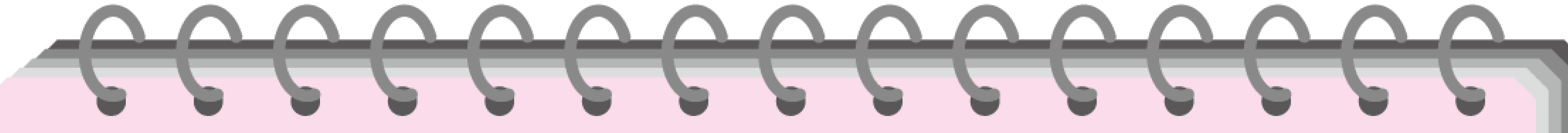
I do not know the reason **why** he cries.

= I do not know the reason **for which** he cries.

This is the way he handles the problem.

= This is the way **how** he handles the problem.

= This is the way **in which** he handles the problem.



练习 **请画出句中关系副词引导的定语从句。**

Nor have merchants and artisans ever had much tolerance for aristocratic professions of moral superiority, favoring instead an egalitarian ethic of the open market, where steady hard work, the loyalty of one's fellows, and entrepreneurial skill make all the difference.

参考答案

Nor have merchants and artisans ever had much tolerance for aristocratic professions of moral superiority, favoring instead an egalitarian ethic of the open market, <u>where steady hard work, the loyalty of one's fellows, and entrepreneurial skill make all the difference</u>.

4.2.3 关系代词

(1) 关系代词的用法

关系代词具有连接词的功能，用来引导定语从句。常见的关系代词有 who、whom、which、that 等。关系代词在句中代表先行词（表示人或事物的名词或代词）；关系代词在句中充当主语、宾语或表语。

如 He is the man **who** studies well.（主格，在定语从句中作主语，先行词为 the man）

He is a boy **whom** everyone likes.（宾格，在定语从句中作宾语，先行词为 a boy）

This is the book **which** we love.（宾格，在定语从句中作宾语，先行词为 the book）

Everything **that** he said is true.（宾格，在定语从句中作宾语，先行词为 everything）

注意：如果从句中的谓语是不及物动词，则关系代词要和介词一起构成介词短语作状语。

如 He is the man **with whom** I enjoy working.

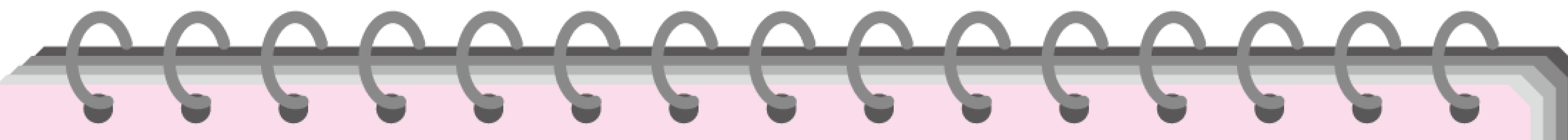
本句中，whom 既不能作主语，也不能作 enjoy 的宾语，所以它只能和介词 with 一起构成介宾结构（with + whom）作状语修饰 working。

如 The house **in which** we live is very large.

本句中，由于 live 是不及物动词，后面不能直接跟宾语，所以 which 需要和介词 in 一起构成介宾短语（in + which）作状语修饰 live，相当于 where。

练习 **请画出句中关系代词引导的定语从句。**

Most of Africa presents a curious case in which societies moved directly from a technology of stone to iron without passing through the intermediate stage of copper or bronze metallurgy, although some early copper-working sites have been found in West Africa.



参考答案

Most of Africa presents a curious case in which societies moved directly from a technology of stone to iron without passing through the intermediate stage of copper or bronze metallurgy, although some early copper-working sites have been found in West Africa.

(2) 关系代词的特殊用法

① which 不仅可以代替先行词，还可以代替整个句子。

如 David, who was lazy, got a high score in this exam, **which** somewhat surprised me.（which 代替整个句子）

He made a wonderful discovery, **which** is of great importance to science.（which 代替先行词）

② that 作关系代词时，主句和从句之间不能有逗号，并且也不能和介词连用。

如 I love the girl, **that** is sitting there.（ × ）

This is the knife, **with that** he uses to cut the watermelon.（ × ）

I love the girl **that/who** is sitting there.（√）

(3) 关系代词的省略

限制性定语从句中，如果关系代词作及物动词或介词的宾语，则关系代词可以省略，这时介词要移到句子的末尾。

如 This is the guy **whom** I saw yesterday.

= This is the guy I saw yesterday.

This is the house **in which** he lives.

= This is the house he lives **in**.

练习 **请画出句中省略了关系代词的定语从句。**

1. The teachers in the program described how they found it difficult to put aside the immediate demands of others in order to give themselves the time they needed to develop their reflective skills.

2. The author George Comstock suggested that less than a quarter of children between the ages of six and eight years old understood standard disclaimers used in many toy advertisements and that disclaimers are more readily comprehended when presented in both audio and visual formats.

3. According to Siegel, international environmental organizations are beginning to pay closer attention to the region, partly because of the problems of erosion and pollution of the Nile delta, but principally because they fear the impact this situation could have on the whole Mediterranean coastal ecosystem.

4. However, when we look at the 100 billion stars in our galaxy (the Milkly Way), and 100 billion galaxies in the observable universe, it seems inconceivable that at least one of these planets does not have a life form on it; in fact, the best educated guess we can make, using the little that we do know about the conditions for carbon-based life, leads us to estimate that perhaps one in 100,000 stars might have a life-bearing planet orbiting it.

参考答案

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参考答案

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(4) 关系代词 whose

关系代词 whose 可以作定语修饰名词，相当于所修饰成分的前置所有格，指代人称代词所有格 his、your、their、our、its 等，引导定语从句。

如 She has an uncle. **His** name is Peter.

= She has an uncle **whose** name is Peter.

I like the house. **Its** location looks good to me.

= I like the house **whose** location looks good to me.

注意： whose 既可代替人也可代替物。代替物时，whose + *n.* 结构可用 the + *n.* + of which 或 of which + the + *n.* 代替。

如 I like to study in this school, **whose** faculty is good.

= I like to study in this school, the faculty **of which** is good.

= I like to study in this school, **of which** the faculty is good.

练习 请画出句中省略了关系代词 whose 的定语从句。

Over long periods of time, substances whose physical and chemical properties change with the ambient climate at the time can be deposited in a systematic way to provide a continuous record of changes in those properties overtime, sometimes for hundreds or thousands of years.

参考答案

Over long periods of time, substances whose physical and chemical properties change with the ambient climate at the time can be deposited in a systematic way to provide a continuous record of changes in those properties overtime, sometimes for hundreds or thousands of years.

(5) 关系代词 which

关系代词 which 是由指示代词 that、this、those、these 等变化而来的，修饰前面的名词或句子中的部分概念。which + *n.* 在所引导的定语从句中作主语或宾语。

如 He speaks English. **This language** is difficult to learn.

= He speaks English, **which language** is difficult to learn.

He is arrogant. We are tired of **this attitude**.

= He is arrogant, **which attitude** we are tired of.

练习 请画出句子中关系代词 which 引导的定语从句。

1. He then set up experiments with caged starlings and found that their orientation was, in fact, in the proper migratory direction except when the sky was overcast, at which times there was no clear direction to their restless movements.

2. But a linguist's personal judgements are often uncertain, or disagree with the judgements of other linguists, at which point recourse is needed to more objective methods of enquiry, using non-linguists as informants.

参考答案

1. He then set up experiments with caged starlings and found that their orientation was, in fact, in the proper migratory direction except when the sky was overcast, at which times there was no clear direction to their restless movements.

2. But a linguist's personal judgements are often uncertain, or disagree with the judgements of other linguists, at which point recourse is needed to more objective methods of enquiry, using non-linguists as informants.

(6) 复合关系代词

常见的复合关系代词有：whoever（相当于 anybody who）、whomever（相当于 anybody whom）、whichever（相当于 anyone who/which）、whatever（相当于 anything which）和 however（相当于 no matter how）。

如 **Anybody who** makes such a mistake should be punished.

= **Whoever** makes such a mistake should be punished. (whoever 作主语)

I hate **anybody who** lies.

= I hate **whoever** lies. (whoever 作宾语)

① 因为 whom 在定语从句中只能作宾语，whomever 等于 anybody whom，因此 whomever 也只能作宾语。

如 You can give it to **anybody whom** you like.

= You can give it to **whomever** you like.

② whichever 指同一类事物中的任何一个。

如 There are many books here. You can take **any book** you like.

= There are many books here. You can take **whichever** you like.

③ whatever 指任何事物。

如 **Anything which** he said is good.

= **Whatever** he said is good.

注意：whatever、whoever 和 however 还可以作副词连接词使用，相当于 no matter what、no matter who 或 no matter how，意思是“不论……”。它们引导的是状语从句，要用逗号将其与主句隔开。

如 **Whatever** he says, we do not believe him.

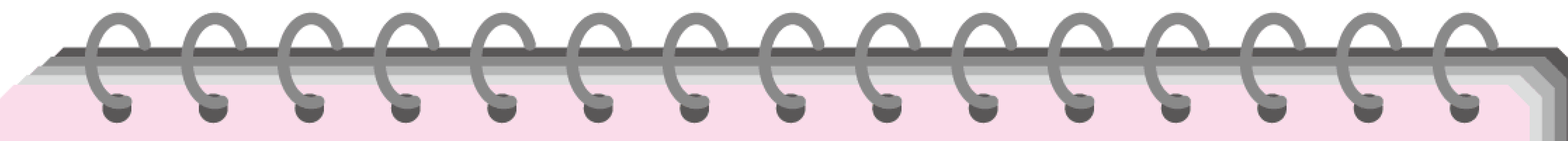
= **No matter what** he says, we do not believe him.

Whoever does it, he or she should finish on time.

= **No matter who** does it, he or she should finish on time.

No matter how nice he is, somebody does not like him.

= **However** nice he is, somebody does not like him.



练习 请画出句中复合关系代词引导的定语从句。

An important principle is that all corpora, whatever their size, are inevitably limited in their coverage, and always need to be supplemented by data derived from the intuitions of native speakers of the language, through either introspection or experimentation.

参考答案

An important principle is that all corpora, <u>whatever their size</u>, are inevitably limited in their coverage, and always need to be supplemented by data derived from the intuitions of native speakers of the language, through either introspection or experimentation.

(7) than、as 和 but 等准关系代词

准关系代词有 than、as 和 but。but 作准关系代词时，只能用在 no + *n.* 的后面，相等于 who/whom/which... not。句型如下：

There is no + *n.* + who/whom/which... + not = There is no + *n.* + but...

注意：

① 定语从句中有 be 动词时，保留 be 动词。

如 There is no one **who** <u>is</u> **not** interested in it.

= There is no one **but** <u>is</u> interested in it.

There is nothing **which** he <u>is</u> **not** fond of.

= There is nothing **but** he <u>is</u> fond of.

② 定语从句中有情态动词时，保留情态动词。

如 There is nothing **that** he <u>can</u> **not** do.

= There is nothing **but** he <u>can</u> do.

③ 定语从句中有助动词时，先将助动词删除再根据时态、人称等还原谓语动词。

如 There is no book **which** he <u>does</u> **not** like to read.

= There is no book **but** he <u>likes</u> to read.

There was no one **whom** he <u>did</u> **not** hate.

= There was no one **but** he <u>hated</u>.

第五章　定语和同位语

在英语句子中作修饰成分的一般包括三大类：定语、状语和补语。英文里的定语如果太长，就会放在所修饰对象的后面，这一点和中文不太一致，往往会造成理解障碍。

5.1 定　语

5.1.1 定义

定语修饰、限定、说明名词、代词、数词、介词短语、动名词等。这句话包含两层意思：1. 定语附近要有先行词，2. 该先行词与修饰成分在意思上要有联系。例如：A woman walking on the street. walking on the street 修饰先行词 woman；woman 和 walking 在意思上有联系。满足以上两层意思，就可以判断修饰成分 walking on the street 作定语修饰 a woman。

5.1.2 定语的种类

在英语句子中，可以作定语的种类有很多种（见表一）。定语可以放在修饰词的前面或者后面，但如果定语比较长，通常放在修饰词的后面。这一点和中文不太一样，在汉译英时，应该遵循英语的表达习惯。

表一　定语的种类（可作定语的成分）

名词	a (sales) man, a (police) station
形容词（短语）	a (beautiful) girl, a book (useful for your future)
分词（短语）	a woman (walking on the street), a painting (painted by Picasso)
动词不定式（短语）	a way (to solve the problem)
介词短语	(a bottle of) water (on the table)
从句	Is he the man (who wants to see you)?

5.1.3 定语从句

定语从句就是用一个句子作定语，和其他的定语成分没有本质区别。定语从句中一般含有关系代词 that、which、who、whose、whom 或关系副词 where、when、why 等，比较容易辨别。例如，在 He is the man who wants to see you 中，who 是关系代词，who wants to see you 是定语从句，the man 为先行词。

请看下面的例子：

例 1 The skull is cetacean-like but its jawbones lack the enlarged space that is filled with fat or oil and used for receiving underwater sound in modern whales.

【答案】

本句的定语从句为 that is filled with fat or oil and used for receiving underwater sound in modern whales。

【解析】

本句有关系代词 that，前面有被修饰语 the enlarged space，因此 that 引导的句子为定语从句。

例 2 The incentive of the farmers who wish to conserve water is reduced by their knowledge that many of their neighbors are profiting by using great amounts of water, and in the process are drawing down the entire region's water supplies.

【答案】

本句的定语从句为 who wish to conserve water。

【解析】

本句有关系代词 who，前面有被修饰语 the farmers，因此 who 引导的句子为定语从句。本句中的另一个关系代词 that 引导的是同位语从句，解释说明 their knowledge。

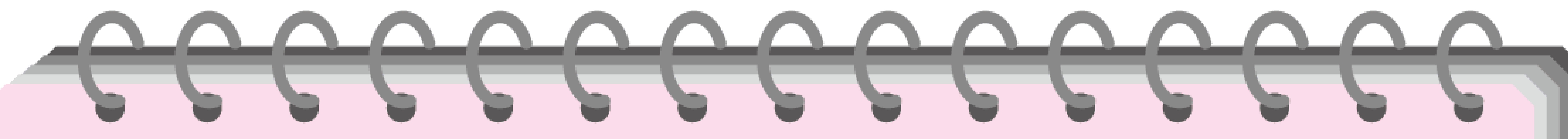
注意：非限制性定语从句与限制性定语从句的区别。

(1) 非限制性定语从句

非限制性定语从句在句中起补充说明作用，不影响对全句的理解，可以省略。非限制性定语从句与主句之间通常有逗号隔开。

如 I live in Shanghai, **which** is a big city.

Here comes my father, **who** is a teacher.



练习 请画出句中的非限制性定语从句。

The explanation may be that the terrestrial planets were once much larger and richer in these materials but eventually lost them because of these bodies' relative closeness to the Sun, which meant that their temperatures were relatively high.

参考答案

The explanation may be that the terrestrial planets were once much larger and richer in these materials but eventually lost them because of these bodies' relative closeness to the Sun, <u>which meant that their temperatures were relatively high</u>.

(2) 限制性定语从句

限制性定语从句在全句意义上是不可缺少的，若省略，全句就不完整或失去意义。限制性定语从句一般译为“……的”，关系代词前不加逗号。

如 He is a boy <u>**who** works hard</u>.（定语从句译为“努力工作的”，修饰 a boy）

I like the book <u>**which** he bought yesterday</u>.（定语从句译为“他昨天买的”，修饰 the book）

练习 请画出句中的限制性定语从句。

The skull is cetacean-like but its jawbones lack the enlarged space that is filled with fat or oil and used for receiving underwater sound in modern whales.

参考答案

The skull is cetacean-like but its jawbones lack the enlarged space <u>that is filled with fat or oil and used for receiving underwater sound in modern whales</u>.

5.1.4 定语从句的分析方法

长难句之所以难是因为句中的定语从句一般比较长，阅读时会造成理解上的障碍。对于这种定语从句的分析方法就是把长难句改写成两个简单句。

如 The skull is cetacean-like but its jawbones lack the enlarged space that is filled with fat or oil and used for receiving underwater sound in modern whales.

【解析】

本句可以改写为 The skull is cetacean-like but its jawbones lack the enlarged space 和 The enlarged space is filled with fat or oil and used for receiving underwater sound in modern whales 两个简单句。

注意：在改写从句的时候，用先行词直接替换关系词即可。拆分之后两句话的意思并不改变原文的意思。这种方式更便于理解，尤其是在定语从句较长或者有好几个定语从句的时候。

5.2 同　位　语

5.2.1 定义

两个名词（或其他形式）在句子中的位置比较靠近，且第二个名词（或其他形式）起到补充说明第一个名词（或其他形式）的作用，那么第二个名词（或其他形式）就是同位语。例如：Mr. Smith, our new teacher, is very kind to us. 句中的 our new teacher 补充说明 Mr. Smith，作 Mr. Smith 的同位语。

请看下面的例子：

例 1 They must also keep swimming to keep from sinking, since most have largely or completely lost the swim bladder, the gas-filled sac that helps most other fish remain buoyant.

【答案】

本句中的 the gas-filled sac 作 the swim bladder 的同位语。

【解析】

在本句中，the swim bladder 和 the gas-filled sac，两者都是名词短语，位置靠近，后者是对前者的补充说明，是前者的同位语。The gas-filled sac 后面的 that 引导的是定语从句，对其进行修饰。

例 2 A 2003 Mars Global Surveyor image shows what mission specialists think may be a delta—a fan-shaped network of channels and sediments where a river once flowed into a larger body of water, in this case a lake filling a crater in the southern highlands.

【答案】

本句中的 a fan-shaped network of channels and sediments 是 a delta 的同位语。

【解析】

在本句中，a delta 和 a fan-shaped network of channels and sediments 两者都是名词短语，位置靠近，后者是对前者的补充说明，是前者的同位语。a fan-shaped network of channels and sediments 后面的 where 引导的是定语从句，对其进行修饰。

5.2.2 同位语从句

同位语从句指的是在复合句中充当同位语的从句，属于名词性从句。同位语从句修饰的通常是一些抽象名词（如 news、idea、fact、suggestion 等）的范畴。在长难句中，分析同位语从句方法和分析定语从句一样，也是将其改写为两个简单句。

请看下面的例子：

例 1 The incentive of the farmers who wish to conserve water is reduced by their knowledge that many of their neighbors are profiting by using great amounts of water, and in the process are drawing down the entire region's water supplies.

【答案】

本句中的同位语从句是 that many of their neighbors are profiting by using great amounts of water, and in the process are drawing down the entire region's water supplies.。

【解析】

在本句中，从句 that many of their neighbors are profiting by using great amounts of water, and in the process are drawing down the entire region's water supplies. 作

抽象名词 knowledge 的同位语。

例 2 The hypothesis that begging calls have evolved properties that reduce their potential for attracting predators yields a prediction: baby birds of species that experience high rates of nest predation should produce softer begging signals of higher frequency than nestlings of other species less often victimized by nest predators.

【答案】

本句中的同位语从句是 that begging calls have evolved properties that reduce their potential for attracting predators。

【解析】

在本句中，从句 that begging calls have evolved properties that reduce their potential for attracting predators 作抽象名词 the hypothesis 的同位语。

例 3 There is growing evidence in New Zealand that children from poorer socio-economic backgrounds are arriving at school less well developed and that our school system tends to perpetuate that disadvantage.

【答案】

本句中的同位语从句是 that children from poorer socio-economic backgrounds are arriving at school less well developed and that our school system tends to perpetuate that disadvantage。

【解析】

在本句中，从句 that children from poorer socio-economic backgrounds are arriving at school less well developed and that our school system tends to perpetuate that disadvantage 作 growing evidence 的同位语。

第六章 状语与补语

6.1 状 语

6.1.1 定义

状语修饰的对象通常是动词、副词、形容词或整个句子，用于说明时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、条件、方向、程度、方式和伴随状况等。

6.1.2 状语的种类

在英语句子中，很多成分都可以作状语，如副词、形容词、介词短语、分词（过去分词、现在分词）和分词短语、不定式或句子（见表二）。状语一般位于句末，也可以位于句首或句中。

表二　状语的种类（可作状语的成分）

副词（短语）	He speaks English (very well).
介词（短语）	(Ten years ago), she began to live (in Chicago).
过去分词（短语）	(Inhibited in one direction), it now seems that the Mississippi is about to take another.
现在分词（短语）	(Having had a quarrel with his wife), he left home in a bad temper.
动词不定式	I come specially (to see you).
形容词（短语）	Crusoe went home, (full of fear).
从句	(When she was 12 years old), she began to live in USA.

6.1.3 状语从句

长难句中的状语从句通常由引导词连接，因此比较容易识别。例如在句子 Mozart

started writing music when he was four years old 中，包含由 when 引导的状语从句 when he was four years old。常见的状语从句引导词有 when、while、as、after、before、as soon as、since、because、until、where、although、though、whereas 等。

请看下面几个例子：

例 1 Even though the fine arts in the twentieth century often treat materials in new ways, the basic difference in attitude of artists in relation to their materials in the fine arts and the applied arts remains relatively constant.

【答案】

本句的状语从句是 Even though the fine arts in the twentieth century often treat materials in new ways。

【解析】

本句逗号的前半句由 even though 引导，修饰的是整个句子，不是某个特定的名词，因此可以认定是状语从句。

例 2 Whereas cultural anthropologists will often base their conclusions on the experience of living within contemporary communities, archaeologists study past societies primarily through their material remains—the buildings, tools, and other artifacts that constitute what is known as the material culture left over from former societies.

【答案】

本句的状语从句是 Whereas cultural anthropologists will often base their conclusions on the experience of living within contemporary communities。

【解析】

本句逗号的前半句由连词 whereas 引导，修饰的是整个句子，不是某个特定的名词，因此可以认定是状语从句。

例 3 When we look at the 100 billion stars in our galaxy (the Milky Way), and 100 billion galaxies in the observable universe, it seems inconceivable that at least one of these planets does not have a life form on it; in fact, the best educated guess we can make, using the little that we do know about the conditions for carbon-based life, leads us to estimate that perhaps one in 100,000 stars might have a life-bearing planet orbiting it.

【答案】

本句的状语从句是 When we look at the 100 billion stars in our galaxy (the Milky Way), and 100 billion galaxies in the observable universe。

【解析】

本句逗号的前半句由连词 when 引导，修饰的是整个句子，不是某个特定的名词，因此可以认定是状语从句。

6.1.4 伴随状语

伴随状语是指状语从句的动作伴随主句发生，其特点是：它所表达的动作或状态是伴随着句子谓语动词的动作而发生或存在的。伴随状语往往是由同一个主语发出的两个动作或处于两种状态，或同一个主语发出一个动作时又伴随着某一种状态。伴随状语的逻辑主语一般情况下是全句的主语，伴随状语与谓语动词所表示的动作或状态是同时发生的。在长难句中，伴随状语一般由现在分词、过去分词、形容词等引导。

请看下面几个例子：

例 1 Having little understanding of natural causes, it attributes both desirable and undesirable occurrences to supernatural or magical forces, and it searches for means to win the favor of these forces.

【答案】

本句的伴随状语是 Having little understanding of natural causes。

【解析】

本句句首的现在分词 having 引导了半句话，作伴随状语。它的逻辑主语就是全句的主语 it，用现在分词引导是因为这些动作是由主语发出的。

例 2 Isolated from light, warmed only from below, starved of nutrients, the life-forms of Vostok could teach scientists how life might persist in Europa's frigid climate, where temperatures average minus 250 degrees Fahrenheit.

【答案】

本句的伴随状语是 Isolated from light, warmed only from below, starved of nutrients。

【解析】

在本句中，isolated、warmed 和 starved 三个动词的过去分词引导了三句话，作

伴随状语。它们的逻辑主语就是全句的主语 the life-forms，用过去分词引导是因为这些动作是由逻辑主语被动发出的。

例 3 Immediately adjacent to the timberline, the tundra consists of a fairly complete cover of low-lying shrubs, herbs, and grasses, while higher up the number and diversity of species decrease until there is much bare ground with occasional mosses and lichens and some prostrate cushion plants.

【答案】

本句的伴随状语是 Immediately adjacent to the timberline。

【解析】

本句中的形容词 adjacent 引导了半句话，作伴随状语。它的逻辑主语就是全句的主语 the tundra。

6.1.5 独立主格结构

非谓语动词作状语时，其逻辑主语要与主句的主语保持一致，如果主语不一致，非谓语动词要有自己的主语，从而构成复合结构作状语，这种结构称为独立主格结构。独立主格结构通常用来表示时间、原因、条件、方式或伴随等。

请看下面的例子：

Not only did the apocalyptic events of this war have very different meanings for men and women, such events were in fact very different for men and women, a point understood almost at once by an involved contemporary like Vera Brittain.

【答案】

本句的独立主格结构是 a point understood almost at once by an involved contemporary like Vera Brittain。

【解析】

understood 的逻辑主语并不是全句的主语 the apocalyptic events，而是整个主干所表达的事件，a point 作逻辑主语，understood 是过去分词表示被动。

6.1.6 状语的分析方法

和分析长难句一样，分析状语从句也可以先找到主干，再分析从句。对于伴随状语，

可以补齐它的逻辑主语、助动词、系动词等。分析独立主格结构时，可以还原成保留独立主格结构的主语，然后再按照分析伴随状语的方法处理。

请看下面几个例子：

例 1 Even though the fine arts in the twentieth century often treat materials in new ways, the basic difference in attitude of artists in relation to their materials in the fine arts and the applied arts remains relatively constant.

【解析】

阅读本句时，可以先忽略 even though 引导的从句，直接理解句子主干 the basic difference in attitude of artists in relation to their materials in the fine arts and the applied arts remains relatively constant，然后再理解全句。

例 2 Having little understanding of natural causes, it attributes both desirable and undesirable occurrences to supernatural or magical forces, and it searches for means to win the favor of these forces.

【解析】

阅读本句时，可以先忽略 having 引导的从句，直接理解句子主干 it attributes both desirable and undesirable occurrences to supernatural or magical forces, and it searches for means to win the favor of these forces，然后再理解全句。

例 3 Immediately adjacent to the timberline, the tundra consists of a fairly complete cover of low-lying shrubs, herbs, and grasses, while higher up the number and diversity of species decrease until there is much bare ground with occasional mosses and lichens and some prostrate cushion plants.

【解析】

阅读本句时，可以先理解句子主干 the tundra consists of a fairly complete cover of low-lying shrubs, herbs, and grasses, while higher up the number and diversity of species decrease until there is much bare ground with occasional mosses and lichens and some prostrate cushion plants，然后再理解前半句，它的逻辑主语是主干的主语 the tundra。把逻辑主语和系动词补充完整后的句子是 The tundra is immediately adjacent to the timberline。

例 4 Not only did the apocalyptic events of this war have very different meanings for men and women, such events were in fact very different for men and women, a point understood almost at once by an involved contemporary like Vera Brittain.

【解析】

阅读本句时，先理解主干 Not only did the apocalyptic events of this war have very different meanings for men and women, such events were in fact very different for men and women，再理解独立主格结构。独立主格结构中 understood 的逻辑主语不是主干的主语 the apocalyptic events，而是整个主干所表达的事件，a point 作逻辑主语。把系动词补充完整后的句子是 A point was understood almost at once by an involved contemporary like Vera Brittain。

6.2 补　语

6.2.1 定义

补语的作用对象是主语和宾语，具有鲜明的定语性描写或限制性功能，在句法上是不可或缺的。补语是起补充说明作用的成分，用于补充说明主语或宾语所处的状态或正在进行的动作。最常见的补语是宾语补足语，名词、动名词、形容词、副词、不定式、现在分词、过去分词都可以在句中作宾语补足语。

6.2.2 补语的分类

(1) 主语补足语

主语补足语常用在主—系—表结构中，跟在系动词后面，是句子的基本成分之一。

如 —Who broke the vase? —Me.（me 作主语补足语 = It's me.）

John hoped the passenger would be Mary and indeed it was her.（her 作主语补足语）

(2) 宾语补足语

宾语补足语在句中是最常见的形式。可以作宾语补足语的成分有：

① **名词**

如 At the meeting we elected him <u>monitor</u>.

I name my dog <u>Pit</u>.

② **形容词**

如 What you said made David angry.

I found the classroom empty.

③ **副词**

如 Please call the students back at once.

He was seen to take his cap off.

④ **不定式**

如 My father will not allow us to play on the street.

We believe him to be guilty.

We made him to copy the sentence.

He is made to copy the sentence.

⑤ **现在分词（短语）**

如 We hear him singing in the hall.

I found him lying in bed, sleeping.

⑥ **过去分词（短语）**

如 He saw his face reflected in the water.

I heard it spoken of in the next room.

练习 请画出句中的补语成分。

1. These misconceptions do not remain isolated but become incorporated into a multifaceted, but organized, conceptual framework, making it and the component ideas, some of which are erroneous, more robust but also accessible to modification.

2. The invention of the container crane made it possible to load and unload containers without capsizing the ship and the adoption of standard container sizes allowed almost any box to be transported on any ship.

参考答案

1. These misconceptions do not remain isolated but become incorporated into a multifaceted, but organized, conceptual framework, making it and the component ideas, some of which are erroneous, more robust but also accessible to modification.

2. The invention of the container crane made it possible to load and unload containers without capsizing the ship and the adoption of standard container sizes allowed almost any box to be transported on any ship.

6.2.3 主语补足语与宾语补足语

(1) 主动语态中的宾语补足语可转化为被动语态中的主语补足语

如 ① They caught the boy stealing.

② The boy was caught stealing.

句①是主动语态，stealing 作宾语补足语；句②是被动语态，stealing 作主语补足语。

(2) 被动语态的主语补足语与主动语态的宾语补足语形式可以相同

如 ① I saw him playing basketball yesterday.

② He was seen playing basketball yesterday.

句①是主动语态，playing basketball 作宾语 him 的宾语补足语；句②是被动语态，playing basketball 作主语 he 的主语补足语。主语和主语补足语一起作复合主语，宾语和宾语补足语一起作复合宾语。

6.2.4 补语和状语的区别

状语可以由名词、副词、介词（短语）、分词（短语）、不定式或相当于副词的词或短语来充当，表明性质、状态、数量、范围、程度、时间、地点、伴随状态等。补语

是补充说明主语和宾语的。在形式上，状语比补语更加的丰富；在位置上，状语可以放在修饰成分的前面或后面，位置可前可后，而补语一般会在修饰成分的后面。

如 I play football happily.（状语）

I happily play football.（状语）

I play football yesterday.（补语）

I play football on the square.（补语）

第七章 虚拟语气

虚拟语气是一种表示假设状态的句型，表示说话人的主观愿望、猜疑、建议或与事实不符的假设等，不表示客观存在的事实。虚拟语气可分为纯条件的虚拟语气、与现在事实相反的虚拟语气，与过去事实相反的虚拟语气和与将来状况相反的虚拟语气四种基本类型。

7.1 纯条件虚拟语气

纯条件虚拟语气通常是指由连接词引导的条件句构成的虚拟语气。句型如下：

If + 主语 + 动词一般现在时 ，主语 + will/may/can/shall/must/should/ought to + 动词原形。

在 if 引导的纯条件虚拟语气中，从句通常用一般现在时，表示若从句提出的条件存在，就会有预期的结果。

如 If he is here, I will beat him.

If anyone makes such a mistake, he must be punished.

If I have time, I should do it.

练习 请画出句中表示虚拟语气的动词（短语）。

In the mythology of giftedness, it is popularly believed that if people are talented in one area, they must be defective in another, that intellectuals are impractical, that prodigies burn too brightly

too soon and burn out, that gifted people are eccentric, that they are physical weaklings, that there's a thin line between genius and madness, that genius runs in families, that the gifted are so clever that they don't need special help, that giftedness is the same as having a high IQ, that some races are more intelligent or musical or mathematical than others, that genius goes unrecognized and unrewarded, that adversity makes men wise or that people with gifts have a responsibility to use them.

参考答案

In the mythology of giftedness, it is popularly believed that if people are talented in one area, they must be defective in another, that intellectuals are impractical, that prodigies burn too brightly too soon and burn out, that gifted people are eccentric, that they are physical weaklings, that there's a thin line between genius and madness, that genius runs in families, that the gifted are so clever that they don't need special help, that giftedness is the same as having a high IQ, that some races are more intelligent or musical or mathematical than others, that genius goes unrecognized and unrewarded, that adversity makes men wise or that people with gifts have a responsibility to use them.

引导纯条件虚拟语气的连接词除了 if 还有 once（一旦）、when（当）、before（在……之前）、as soon as（一旦）、unless（除非）等。

如 Once I have money, I will buy stocks.

When he finishes it, he will come.

As soon as I arrive, I will tell you the details.

I will not do anything before I arrive.

I will not do it unless you tell me the truth.

7.2 与现在事实相反的虚拟语气

表示与现在事实相反的虚拟语气时，if 引导的从句用一般过去时，主句用情态动词的过去式加动词原形。句型如下：

If + 主语 + 动词一般过去式，主语 + would/could/might/should/ought to + 动词原形。

如 If I were rich, I would buy a car.（如果我有钱，我就会买车。）

= As I am not rich, I can not buy a car.（因为我没有钱，所以我不能买车。）

注意：无论主语是第几人称，if 从句的 be 动词都用 were。

如 If I were you, I would not do it.

If he were you, he would not tell the truth.

练习 请画出句中表示虚拟语气的动词（短语）。

1. The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions when asked how they would respond if they were the characters in stories that called for basic emotional responses.

2. In the green-to-yellow lighting conditions of the lowest levels of the forest, yellow and green would be the brightest colors, but when an animal is signaling, these colors would not be very visible if the animal was sitting in an area with a yellowish or greenish background.

参考答案

① The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions when asked how they would respond if they were the characters in stories that called for basic emotional responses.

② In the green-to-yellow lighting conditions of the lowest levels of the forest, yellow and green would be the brightest colors, but when an animal is signaling, these colors would not be very visible if the animal was sitting in an area with a yellowish or greenish background.

7.3 与过去事实相反的虚拟语气

表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语气时，if 引导的从句用过去完成时，主句用情态动词的过去式。句型如下：

If + 主语 + had + 过去分词，主语 + would/could/might/should/ought to + have + 过去分词。

如 If I had arrived earlier, I could have met him.

If he had taken your advice, he might have not made such a mistake.

注意：if 从句中 had 与 had had 的区别：

（1）had 表示“有”时，在与现在事实相反的虚拟语气中，从句句型为 If + 主语 + had + 名词。

如 If he had money, he would buy that car.（如果他有钱，他就买那辆车了。）

（2）had 表示“有”时，在与过去事实相反的虚拟语气中，从句句型为 If + had + had + 名词。

如 If he had had money, he would have bought that car.

（如果他当时有钱的话，他就买那辆车了。）

7.4 与将来事实相反的虚拟语气

表示与将来事实相反的虚拟语气时，if 引导的从句用 should 加动词原形。在这种虚拟语气中，如果假设的可能性很低，则主句要用情态动词过去式；如果假设的可能性很高，则主句要用情态动词原形。句型如下：

(1) 可能性低的假设

If + 主语 + should + 动词原形，主语 + would/could/might/should/ought to + 动词原形

如 If you should fall ill, the meeting would be put off.

(2) 可能性高的假设

If + 主语 + should + 动词原形，主语 + will/can/may/should /ought to + 动词原形

如 If you should fall ill, the meeting will be put off.

注意：表示与将来状况相反的虚拟语气，主句可以用祈使句。

如 If I should be late, be sure to wait for me.

7.5 虚拟语气的用法注意

(1) 省略 if 的虚拟语气

在由 if 引导的虚拟语气的从句中，如果谓语动词有 had、should 或 were 时，可以省略 if，并把这些词放在句首。

如 If he had done it, he would have felt sorry.

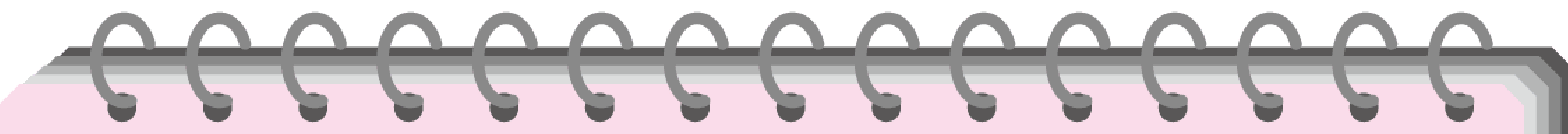
= Had he done it, he would have felt sorry.

If he should lie, we would punish him.

= Should he lie, we would punish him.

If he were lazy, he might fail.

= Were he lazy, he might fail.



练习 请找出句中有省略成分的虚拟语气，并将其改成正常语序。

Imagine, for example, how astounded even a great seventeenth-century scientist like Isaac Newton would be by our current global communication system, were he alive today.

参考答案

省略 if 的成分：were he alive today。正常语序是：if he were alive today。

(2) 除了 if 的其他连接词引导的虚拟语气

（1）除了 if，还有一些连接词也可以引导虚拟语气，如 in case (that)、on condition that、provided/providing (that)、as/so long as 等。这些引导词一般只用在纯条件虚拟语气中，也就是说，它们引导的从句的时态通常是一般现在时。

如 In case he comes, please let me know.

I will go with you on condition that you tell me the truth.

I will pardon him provided that he confesses.

Any book will do as long as it is interesting.

（2）but for 的意思是“若非，要不是”，它既可以表示与现在事实相反的虚拟语气，也可以表示与过去实现相反的虚拟语气；它既可接从句，也可接名词。

如 If it were not that he works hard, I would not like him.

= If it were not for his hard work, I would not like him.

= Were it not for his hard work, I would not like him.

= But for his hard work, I would not like him.

如 If it had not been that he worked hard, I would not like him.

= Had it not been for his hard work, I would not like him.

= But for his hard work, I would not like him.

（3）lest... (should)... 表示“以免……”的意思。lest 为副词连接词，引导状语从句。这种状语从句通常用情态动词 should，且 should 可以省略。

如 I got up early lest I (should) miss the train.

You must study hard lest you (should) fail the test.

（4）what if... (should)... 表示“要是……的话会怎样 / 要怎么办”的意思。这种句型表示对将来情况产生疑问的虚拟语气，从句通常用情态动词 should，也可以用一般现在时。

如 What if he should come?

= What might happen if he should come?

= What could I/we do if he should come?

如 What if he comes?

= What will happen if he comes?

= What shall we do if he comes?

（5）if only 表示“要是……就好了”的意思。这种句型一般用于与现在或过去事实相反的虚拟语气中。

如 If only he were here.

= I wish he were here.

If only I had known him earlier.

= I wish I had known him earlier.

第八章 比较句型

英文比较句型里常用的连接词是 than、as、like 等，表达人与人、事物与事物之间的相似和差异。

如 He is more handsome than David.（他比大卫帅。）

He is as handsome as David.（他和大卫一样帅。）

8.1 一般性比较句型

一般性比较句型是指由连接词 than 引导的比较级句型。

8.1.1 一般性比较句型的省略

一般性比较句型中的 be 动词和情态动词可以保留；而行为动词要用助动词 do 来代替。

如 He is less intelligent than you (are).

He can work more carefully than you (can).

He sang more harmonically than you (did).

练习 **请画出句中的比较句型并标出可以省略的成分。**

About the closest any research has come to supporting the tiredness theory is to confirm that adults yawn more often on weekdays than at weekends, and that school children yawn more frequently in their first year at primary school than they do in kindergarten.

参考答案

About the closest any research has come to supporting the tiredness theory is to confirm that adults yawn more often on weekdays than at weekends, and that school children yawn more frequently in their first year at primary school than they do in kindergarten.

8.1.2 一般性比较句型的比较对象及用法注意

(1) 和自己比较

如 She looks more beautiful than she is.（她看起来比实际年轻。）

如 He is healthier than he was.（他比以前健康。）

She can dance better than she could.（她比从前舞蹈跳得好。）

He works harder than he did.（他比以前更努力。）

练习 请画出句中的比较句型并标出比较的对象。

1. When experimentally deprived baby robins are placed in a nest with normally fed siblings, the hungry nestlings beg more loudly than usual—but so do their better-fed siblings, though not as loudly as the hungrier birds.

2. About the closest any research has come to supporting the tiredness theory is to confirm that adults yawn more often on weekdays than at weekends, and that school children yawn more frequently in their first year at primary school than they do in kindergarten.

参考答案

1. When experimentally deprived baby robins are placed in a nest with normally fed siblings, the hungry nestlings beg more loudly than usual — but so do their better-fed siblings, though not as loudly as the hungrier birds.

2. About the closest any research has come to supporting the tiredness theory is to confirm that adults yawn more often on weekdays than at weekends, and that school children yawn more frequently in their first year at primary school than they do in kindergarten.

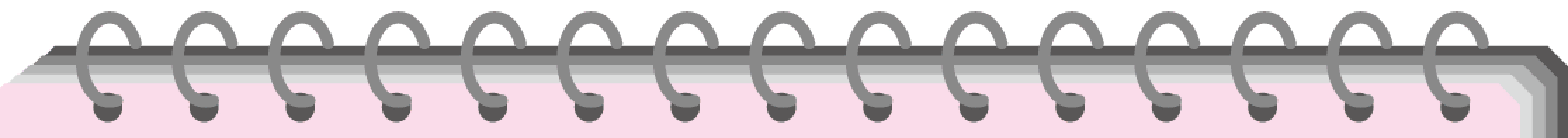
(2) 在比较句型中，若主句和从句中的主语、谓语等完全相同，从句中的这些成分可以省略。

如 He is happier with Mary than he is (happy) with Rose.

= He is happier with Mary than with Rose.

He is more interested in English than he is (interested) in French.

= He is more interested in English than in French.



练习 请画出句中的比较句型并标出比较的对象。

1. A population of oaks is likely to be relatively stable through time, and its survival is likely to depend more on its ability to withstand the pressures of competition or predation than on its ability to take advantage of chance events.

2. While that made things hard for ancient Maya living in the south, it has also made things hard for modern archaeologists who have difficulty understanding why ancient droughts caused bigger problems in the wet south than in the dry north.

参考答案

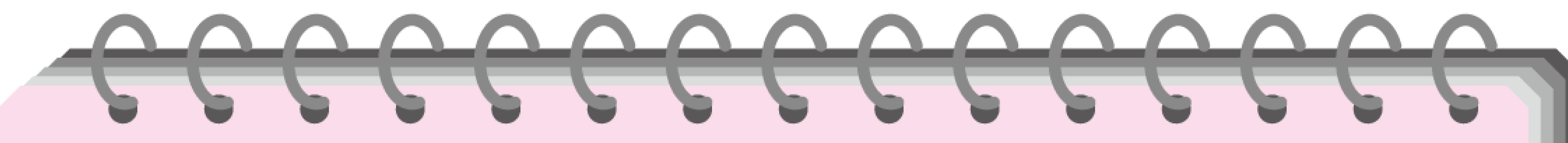
1. A population of oaks is likely to be relatively stable through time, and its survival is likely to depend more on its ability to withstand the pressures of competition or predation than on its ability to take advantage of chance events.

2. While that made things hard for ancient Maya living in the south, it has also made things hard for modern archaeologists who have difficulty understanding why ancient droughts caused bigger problems in the wet south than in the dry north.

(3) 从句中有疑问代词引导的从句时，than 之后的主语、谓语动词或助动词可以省略。

如 He is much taller than he was when I saw him ten years ago.

= He is much taller than when I saw him ten years ago.



练习 请画出句中的比较句型。

Seldom is the weather more dramatic than when thunderstorms strike.



参考答案

Seldom is the weather more dramatic than when thunderstorms strike.

(4) “主语 + 介词短语或所有格 + 主语”的比较句型很容易出现比较对象的错误，使用时应注意避免。

如 ① The oranges in this basket are sweeter than the table.（ × ）

② His car is better than his friend.（ × ）

句 ① 中，the oranges 为主语，in this basket 为介词短语。the oranges 是水果，the table 是桌子，这两个比较对象错误。

句 ② 中，his car 为主语，his 为所有格。他的车是物，他的朋友是人，两者不能相比，比较对象错误。

以上两句应该改为：

① The oranges in this basket are sweeter than those on the table.

② His car is better than his friend's.

或 His car is better than that of his friend.

练习 请画出句中的比较句型并标出比较的对象。

1. The tradition of religious sculpture extends over most historical periods but is less clearly delineated than that of stoneware or porcelains, for it embraces the old custom of earthenware burial ceramics with later religious images and architectural ornament.

2. The hypothesis that begging calls have evolved properties that reduce their potential for attracting predators yields a prediction: baby birds of species that experience high rates of nest predation should produce softer begging signals of higher frequency than nestlings of other species less often victimized by nest predators.

参考答案

1. The tradition of religious sculpture extends over most historical period but is less clearly delineated than that of stoneware or porcelains, for it embraces the old custom of earthenware burial ceramics with later religious images and architectural ornament.

2. The hypothesis that begging calls have evolved properties that reduce their potential for attracting predators yields a prediction: baby birds of species that experience high rates of nest predation should produce softer begging signals of higher frequency than nestlings of other species less often victimized by nest predators.

8.1.3 相同种类 / 范围与不同种类 / 范围的比较

(1) 相同种类 / 范围

如果要把属于同一种类 / 范围的人或物中的其他所有成分作比较，应避免形成该人或物的重叠比较。

如 John is better than any other student / all the other students / all the others / anyone else in his class.（约翰比他班上的其他同学优秀。）

Shanghai is bigger than any other city / all the other cities in China.（上海比中国其他城市要大。）

(2) 不同种类 / 范围

如果比较对象属于不同种类 / 范围的比较，一般不加 other 或 else。

如 John is better than any student / all the students / anyone in Rose's class.（约翰比罗丝班上所有同学都优秀。）

Shanghai is bigger than any city / all the cities in the USA.（上海比美国的城市都大。）

8.1.4 具有比较意义的形容词

有些形容词本身就有比较级的意思，如 perfect（完美的）、sublime（卓越的）、noble（高贵的）、extreme（极度的）、superb（极好的）、excellent（优秀的）等，使用时要注意。

类似的形容词短语还有：

be superior to 比……优越的　　be inferior to 比……差的

be senior to 比……地位高的　　be junior to 比……地位低的

如 Even though he is superior to his other classmates, he is not arrogant.

Rose is senior to her boyfriend in the company.

8.2 同级比较句型

8.2.1 同级比较句型含有 as... as...

如 He is as handsome as David.

在本句中的比较对象属于同级比较。

8.2.2 as 引导的从句可以倒装

连接词 as 后面有定语从句时，为了方便就近修饰，可以采用倒装结构。

如 He is as prudent as David is, who is one of my favorite friends.

= He is as prudent as is David, who is one of my favorite friends.

He is more prudent than David is, who is one of my favorite friends.

= He is more prudent than is David, who is one of my favorite friends.

8.2.3 as... as... 可用于肯定句或否定句，so... as... 只能用于否定句

如 He is as polite as David.（他像大卫一样有礼貌。）

He is not as polite as David.= He is not so polite as David.（他不像大卫那么有礼貌。）

8.2.4 几种常见的含有 as... as... 结构的短语

(1) as... as possible = as... as one can... 尽可能地……

如 You must work as hard as you can work hard.

= You must work as hard as possible.

注意： as possible 由 as it is possible 简化而成。it 是代词，代替前面相同的部分。

如 You must work as hard as working hard is possible.

= You must work as hard as it is possible.

= You must work as hard as possible.

(2) as... as any 与任何人一样……

如 He is as happy a man as any.（他和其他任何人一样快乐。）

= He is as happy a man as any is happy.

(3) as... as ever 与往常一样……

如 She is as young as ever.（她和以前一样年轻。）

= She is as young as she was young ever.

8.3 比较级句型的特殊用法

8.3.1 倍数比较

倍数比较有以下几种结构：

① 倍数词 + as... as... 是……的几倍

② more than + 倍数词 + as... as... 是……的几倍还不止

③ 倍数词 + the（或所有格）+ 名词　是……的几倍

④ more than + 倍数词 + the（或所有格）+ 名词　是……的几倍还不止

如 David is three times as heavy as that baby.（大卫的体重是那个小孩的三倍。）

David is more than three times as heavy as that baby.（大卫的体重是那个小孩的三倍还不止。）

David is three times that baby's weight.（大卫的体重是那个小孩的三倍。）

= David is three times as heavy as that baby.

David is more than three times that baby's weight.（大卫的体重是那个小孩的三倍还不止。）

= David is more than three times as heavy as that baby.

练习　**请画出句中含有倍数词的比较句型。**

Judging from the width and depth of the channels, the flow rates must have been truly enormous—perhaps as much as a hundred times greater than the 105 tons per second carried by the great Amazon River.

参考答案

Judging from the width and depth of the channels, the flow rates must have been truly enormous — perhaps as much as a hundred times greater than the 105 tons per second carried by the great Amazon river.

8.3.2 not so much... as... 与其说是……倒不如说是……/ 甚至都不……

句型结构：be not so much + *a.* / *ad.* / *n.* / *v.* / *prep.* + as + *a.* / *ad.* / *n.* / *v.* / *prep.*，much 可以省略。

如 She is not so (much) beautiful as charming.（与其说她美丽，不如说她迷人。）

David is not so much a writer as a scholar.（与其说大卫是个作家，不如说他是个学者。）

Success lies not so much in luck as in hard work.（与其说成功靠运气，不如说成功靠努力。）

The oceans do not so much divide the world as unite it.（与其说海洋分割了世界，不如说它连接了世界。）

She can not so much as drive a car.（她甚至都不能开车。）

8.3.3 no more... than... / no less... than...

这个句型有以下几种结构：

(1) no more... than... = not any more... than... 和……一样不……

如 He can not dance, just as I can not dance.（他和我一样不会跳舞。）

= He can not dance any more than I (can).

= He can no more dance than I (can).

练习 **将这个句子翻译成中文。**

They are no more valid today than they were in those years.

参考答案

它们现在就像它们以前一样无效。

(2) no less... than... = as... as... 和……一样

如 He is no less good at Math than I (am).（他和我一样精通数学。）

= He is as good at Math as I.

(3) not more... than... 不比……更…… = at best as... as... 最多和……一样……

如 She is not more beautiful than Mary.（她不比玛丽美丽。= 她和玛丽一样美丽。）

= She is at best as beautiful as Mary.

(4) not less... than... 不比……更…… = at least as... as... 至少和……一样……

如 She is not less beautiful than Mary.（她至少和玛丽一样美丽。）

= She is at least as beautiful as Mary.

8.3.4 at most / at best

(1) at most / no more than / not more than 最多

如 He is at most eight years old.（他最多 8 岁。）

= He is no more than eight years old.

= He is not more than eight years old.

(2) at best / nothing but 充其量，只不过是

如 This is at best a second-rate University.（这只不过是个二流的大学。）

= This is nothing but a second-rate University.

练习 将这个句子翻译成中文。

Though ancient humans might have mastered prehistoric crampons, mastodons almost certainly did not, and finding food and shelter under those circumstances would have been difficult at best.

参考答案

尽管早期的人类可能已经掌握了在鞋底装钉子的技术，但乳齿象之类的庞然大物是绝对没有掌握这类技术的，因此，在当时的情况下，寻找食物和庇护场所是不会很困难的。

8.3.5 much less 更不用说

如 The kid can not even walk, much less run.（这个孩子连路都不会走，更不用说跑了。）

8.4 than 和 as 作准关系代词

than，as 作连接词时和关系词一样，前面有名词作先行词，但它们后面的从句又不是典型的从句。这种既像连接词又像关系词的词称为准关系代词。

8.4.1 准关系代词 than

than 作准关系代词时的句型通常是：than + the + 先行词 + 关系代词。换句话说，than 可被视为关系代词，在其引导的从句中作主语、宾语或表语。

如 I have more books than he needs.

= I have more books than the books which he needs.

She is a better student than you are.

= She is a better student than the student that you are.

8.4.2 准关系代词 as

as 作准关系代词时的句型是：as + the + 先行词 + 关系代词。换句话说，as 可被视为关系代词，在其引导的从句中作主语、宾语或表语。

(1) as 用于固定短语中

① such + *n.* + as ... 像……那样的……

如 Everybody loves such an honest man as you mentioned.

= Everybody loves such an honest man as the man whom you mentioned.

In my school there is not such a student as David (is).

= In my school there is not such a student as the student that David (is).

② the same + *n.* + as ... 和……相同的……

如 I have the same book as is laid on the desk.（as 作主语）

I have the same book as you bought last week.（as 作宾语）

I have the same book as this one (is).（as 作表语）

③ as + *n.* + as ... 和……一样的……

如 He is as tough a guy as ever lived.

I have as good a dictionary as you (do).

He is as good a man as David (is).

(2) as 代替主句

as 在句中单独使用时，类似于 which，代替整个主句。不同的是：as 引导的从句位置可前可后，而 which 引导的从句只能放在后面。

如 He is nice, which is known to us.

= He is nice, as is known to us.

= As is known to us ,he is nice.

He works hard, which we all know.

= He works hard, as we all know.

= As we all know, he works hard.

练习 **请画出句中 as 作为关系代词代替主句的从句。**

The central state, though often very rich and very populous, was intrinsically fragile, since the development of new international trade routes could undermine the monetary base and erode state power, as occurred when European seafarers circumvented Middle Eastern merchants after Vasco da Gama's voyage around Africa in the late fifteenth century opened up a southern route.

参考答案

The central state, though often very rich and very populous, was intrinsically fragile, since the development of new international trade routes could undermine the monetary base and erode state power, as occurred when European seafarers circumvented Middle Eastern merchants after Vasco da Gama's voyage around Africa in the late fifteenth century opened up a southern route.

(3) as + be 动词 + 过去分词

在这个结构中，as 后面的 be 动词可以省略。

如 He is nice, as was mentioned before.

= He is nice, as mentioned before.

He was drunk, as is usual.

= He was drunk, as usual.

第九章　四大句式结构

在英语长难句中，最常见的四大句式结构是并列结构、分割结构、倒装结构和省略结构。本章将综合分析这四种结构，并通过详细的长难句解析来熟悉这些结构，从而达到快速理解的目的。

9.1 并列结构

两个或两个以上意义相关、层次相同、句法功能相同、由并列连词或其他并列方式连接的语法结构序列叫作“并列结构”，也可以称之为“平行结构”。长难句中常见的连词有 and、but、or、rather than、not only... but also... 等，在阅读时可以利用它们之间的逻辑关系来推理不好理解的部分。

请看下面几个例子：

例 1　Apprentices were considered part of the family, and masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also for providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior.

【解析】

难点一：在本句中，and 连接了两个句子 Apprentices were considered part of the family 和 masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also for providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior。

难点二：在第二个句子里，not only... but also... 和 and 连接了三个现在分词作介词 for 的宾语。

not only... but also... 连接的成分意思比较接近，在阅读时如果理解有困难，读懂其中一个成分的意义就基本可以理解全句。

例 2 Eliminating the secrecy surrounding pay by openly communicating everyone's remuneration, publicizing performance bonuses and allocating annual salary increases in a lump sum rather than spreading them out over an entire year are examples of actions that will make rewards more visible and potentially more motivating.

【解析】

在本句中，and 和 rather than 连接的四个动名词短语 eliminating the secrecy surrounding pay by openly communicating everyone's remuneration、publicising performance bonuses、allocating annual salary increases in a lump sum 和 spreading them out over an entire year 同时作句子主语。主语较长会造成理解上的障碍，在阅读时理解其中一个主语，基本上就能把握本句的意思。

例 3 In the mythology of giftedness, it is popularly believed that if people are talented in one area, they must be defective in another, that intellectuals are impractical, that prodigies burn too brightly too soon and burn out, that gifted people are eccentric, that they are physical weaklings, that there's a thin line between genius and madness, that genius runs in families, that the gifted are so clever that they don't need special help, that giftedness is the same as having a high IQ, that some races are more intelligent or musical or mathematical than others, that genius goes unrecognized and unrewarded, that adversity makes men wise or that people with gifts have a responsibility to use them.

【解析】

在本句中，or 连接了多个由 that 引导的名词性从句作主语，it 作形式主语。这些从句会造成理解障碍。在阅读时，根据能看懂的主语基本可推测作者的意图，看不懂的可以忽略。

9.2 分割结构

在长难句中，分割结构是把原来属于一个整体的句子成分分割开，一部分留在句子的原来位置，一部分远离原来位置。阅读中常见的分割结构包括定语分割主语和谓语、

两个逗号或双破折号构成的成分分割主干成分等。处理分割结构的方法与处理从句的方法非常类似，即在找到分割结构后，先忽略它，把句子的主干读完后，再来理解被分割的内容。

请看下面几个例子：

例 1 Even though the fine arts in the twentieth century often treat materials in new ways, the basic difference in attitude of artists in relation to their materials in the fine arts and the applied arts remains relatively constant.

【解析】

在本句中，定语成分 in attitude of artists in relation to their materials in the fine arts and the applied arts 分割了主语 the basic difference 和谓语 remains 以及 relatively constant。在阅读时发现这个分割结构后，直接跳过它，先理解主干 the basic difference remains relatively constant，再来理解这个定语成分。

例 2 The hypothesis that begging calls have evolved properties that reduce their potential for attracting predators yields a prediction: baby birds of species that experience high rates of nest predation should produce softer begging signals of higher frequency than nestlings of other species less often victimized by nest predators.

【解析】

在本句中，定语成分 that begging calls have evolved properties that reduce their potential for attracting predators 分割了主语 the hypothesis 和谓语 yields 以及 a prediction。在阅读时发现这个分割结构后，直接跳过它，先理解主干 The hypothesis yields a prediction，再来理解这个定语成分。

例 3 This unprecedented development of a finite groundwater resource with an almost negligible natural recharge rate—that is, virtually no natural water source to replenish the water supply—has caused water tables in the region to fall drastically.

【解析】

在本句中，介词短语构成的定语成分 of a finite groundwater resource with an almost negligible natural recharge rate 是主语 this unprecedented development 的后置定语，它和双破折号连接的成分一起分割了主语 this unprecedented development 和谓语 has caused 以及 water tables in the region to fall drastically。在阅读时发

现这个分割结构后，直接跳过它，先理解主干 This unprecedented development has caused water tables in the region to fall drastically，再来理解定语成分和双破折号里的内容。

9.3 倒装结构

倒装结构是指为了强调、突出部分成分而颠倒正常语序的句式。倒装分为部分倒装和完全倒装，目的就是要强调被提前的成分。在阅读长难句时，处理倒装结构的方法很简单，将其还原为正常语序去理解即可。

倒装结构中的部分谓语，尤其是助动词、情态动词或系动词等，要放在主语的前面。含有否定意义的词或词组（如 little、never、not、not only、no、hardly、rarely、seldom、nor 等）或表示强调的词或词组（如 only、so... that... 等）放在句首时，句子需要部分倒装。

请看下面几个例子：

例 1 Not only could Smith identify rock strata by the fossils they contained, he could also see a pattern emerging: certain fossils always appear in more ancient sediments, while others begin to be seen as the strata become more recent.

【解析】

本句句首有含有否定意义的词组 not only，且助动词 could 位于主语 Smith 之前，故为倒装结构。在阅读时，可以将其还原为正常语序进行理解：Smith could not only identify rock strata by the fossils they contained, he could also see a pattern emerging: certain fossils always appear in more ancient sediments, while others begin to be seen as the strata become more recent。

例 2 Not until the eighteenth century, however, did such banks as the Bank of Amsterdam and the Bank of England begin to provide capital for business investment.

【解析】

本句句首有含有否定意义的词组 not until the eighteenth century，且助动词

did 位于主语 such banks 之前，故为倒装结构。在阅读时，可以将其还原为正常语序进行理解：Not until the eighteenth century, however, such banks as the Bank of Amsterdam and the Bank of England began to provide capital for business investment。

例 3 So ordinary and routine has this become to us that it takes a determined leap of the imagination to grasp the impact of those first moving images.

【解析】

本句句首有表示强调的词组 so... that...，且助动词 has 位于主语 this 之前，故为倒装结构。在阅读时，可以将其还原为正常语序进行理解：This has become so ordinary and routine to us that it takes a determined leap of the imagination to grasp the impact of those first moving images。

9.4 省略结构

长难句通常有两种省略现象：省略定语从句中的连接词 that；省略宾语从句中的连接词 that。除此之外，比较结构在个别情况下也可能出现省略。

请看下面的例子：

Scientists felt that they could get an idea of how long the extinctions took by determining how long it took to deposit this one centimeter of clay and they thought they could determine the time it took to deposit the clay by determining the amount of the element iridium (Ir) it contained.

【解析】

在宾语从句 they thought (that) they could determine the time 中，连接词 that 被省略；在定语从句 they could determine the time (that) it took to deposit the clay 和 it took to deposit the clay by determining the amount of the element iridium (Ir) (that) it contained 中的两个 that 被省略。

第十章 综合训练

本章中的 100 个长难句，每天练习 5 句，早中晚各 3 次，每次 10 遍，每天每句共读 30 遍，并用表三中的标记方法划出下面 100 个句子的成分和结构，并把句子翻译成中文。

表三　长难句结构成分划分，符号说明

结构成分	符号标记
主干	下划实线：XXX
名词性从句	下划点线：XXX
定语从句	中括号：[XXX]
同位语从句	中括号加下划点线：[XXX]
状语从句	大括号：{XXX}
并列结构	表示并列结构的连接词或符号下面加三角标：XXX
倒装结构	下划波浪线：XXX

Day 1

1. Even though the fine arts in the twentieth century often treat materials in new ways, the basic difference in attitude of artists in relation to their materials in the fine arts and the applied arts remains relatively constant.

【翻译】

2. It would therefore not be too great an exaggeration to say that practitioners of the fine arts work to overcome the limitations of their materials, whereas those engaged in the applied arts work in concert with their materials.

【翻译】

3. The skull is cetacean-like but its jawbones lack the enlarged space that is filled with fat or oil and used for receiving underwater sound in modern whales.

【翻译】

4. The impact of raindrops on the loose soil tends to transfer fine clay particles into the tiniest soil spaces, sealing them and producing a surface that allows very little water penetration.

【翻译】

Day 2

5. Exhibitors, however, wanted to maximize their profits, which they could do more readily by projecting a handful of films to hundreds of customers at a time rather than one at a time and by charging 25 to 50 cents admission.

【翻译】

6. The hypothalamus appears to be involved in this inborn reaction pattern: electrical stimulation of part of the hypothalamus triggers stereotypical aggressive behaviors in many animals.

【翻译】

7. Apprentices were considered part of the family, and masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also for providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior.

【翻译】

8. They must also keep swimming to keep from sinking, since most have largely or completely lost the swim bladder, the gas-filled sac that helps most other fish remain buoyant.

【翻译】

9. Democrats attracted farmers isolated from the market or uncomfortable with it, workers alienated from the emerging industrial system, and rising entrepreneurs who wanted to break monopolies and open the economy to newcomers like themselves.

【翻译】

10. The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions when asked how they would respond if they were the characters in stories that called for basic emotional responses.

【翻译】

Day 3

11. The same thing happens to this day, though on a smaller scale, wherever a sediment-laden river or stream emerges from a mountain valley onto relatively flat land, dropping its load as the current slows: the water usually spreads out fanwise, depositing the sediment in the form of a smooth, fan-shaped slope.

【翻译】

12. Having little understanding of natural causes, it attributes both desirable and undesirable occurrences to supernatural or magical forces, and it searches for means to win the favor of these forces.

【翻译】

13. Immediately adjacent to the timberline, the tundra consists of a fairly complete cover of low-lying shrubs, herbs, and grasses, while higher up the number and diversity of species decrease until there is much bare ground with occasional mosses and lichens and some prostrate cushion plants.

【翻译】

14. This unprecedented development of a finite groundwater resource with an almost negligible natural recharge rate—that is, virtually no natural water source to replenish the water supply—has caused water tables in the region to fall drastically.

【翻译】

15. The incentive of the farmers who wish to conserve water is reduced by their knowledge that many of their neighbors are profiting by using great amounts of water, and in the process are drawing down the entire region's water supplies.

【翻译】

Day 4

16. Ecologists are especially interested to know what factors contribute to the resilience of communities because climax communities all over the world are being severely damaged or destroyed by human activities.

【翻译】

17. While there are a dozen or more mass extinctions in the geological record, the Cretaceous mass extinction has always intrigued paleontologists because it marks the end of the age of the dinosaurs.

【翻译】

18. Only recently have investigators considered using these plants to clean up soil and waste sites that have been contaminated by toxic levels of heavy metals—an environmentally friendly approach known as phytoremediation.

【翻译】

19. Just as important, the culture also possessed the basic foundation for an effective maritime adaptation, including outrigger canoes and a variety of fishing techniques that could be effective for overseas voyaging.

【翻译】

20. Not only could Smith identify rock strata by the fossils they contained, he could also see a pattern emerging: certain fossils always appear in more ancient sediments, while others begin to be seen as the strata become more recent.

【翻译】



21. Most of Africa presents a curious case in which societies moved directly from a technology of stone to iron without passing through the intermediate stage of copper or bronze metallurgy, although some early copper-working sites have been found in West Africa.

【翻译】

22. Scientists felt that they could get an idea of how long the extinctions took by determining how long it took to deposit this one centimeter of clay and they thought they could determine the time it took to deposit the clay by determining the amount of the element iridium (Ir) it contained.

【翻译】

23. Judging from the width and depth of the channels, the flow rates must have been truly enormous—perhaps as much as a hundred times greater than the 105 tons per second carried by the great Amazon River.

【翻译】

24. A 2003 Mars Global Surveyor image shows what mission specialists think may be a delta—a fan-shaped network of channels and sediments where a river once flowed into a larger body of water, in this case a lake filling a crater in the southern highlands.

【翻译】

25. But belief in this ice-free corridor began to crumble when paleoecologist Glen MacDonald demonstrated that some of the most important radiocarbon dates used to support the existence of an ice-free corridor were incorrect.

【翻译】

Day 6

26. Further observation revealed the tendency of teachers to evaluate events rather than review the contributory factors in a considered manner by, in effect, standing outside the situation.

【翻译】

27. The teachers in the program described how they found it difficult to put aside the immediate demands of others in order to give themselves the time they needed to develop their reflective skills.

【翻译】

28. Lichens helped to speed the decomposition of the hard rock surfaces, preparing a soft bed of soil that was abundantly supplied with minerals that had been carried in the molten rock from the bowels of Earth.

【翻译】

29. These plants propagate by producing spores—tiny fertilized cells that contain all the instructions for making a new plant—but the spores are unprotected by any outer coating and carry no supply of nutrient.

【翻译】

30. Whiteware produced in Hebei and Henan provinces from the seventh to the tenth centuries evolved into the highly prized porcelains of the Song Dynasty (960—1279 A.D.), long regarded as one of the high points in the history of China's ceramic industry.

【翻译】

Day 7

31. The tradition of religious sculpture extends over most historical periods but is less clearly delineated than that of stoneware or porcelains, for it embraces the old custom of earthenware burial ceramics with later religious images and architectural ornament.

【翻译】

32. Over long periods of time, substances whose physical and chemical properties change with the ambient climate at the time can be deposited in a systematic way to provide a continuous record of changes in those properties overtime, sometimes for hundreds or thousands of years.

【翻译】

33. We need therefore to know how much the climate can vary of its own accord in order to interpret with confidence the extent to which recent changes are natural as opposed to being the result of human activities.

【翻译】

34. To the extent that the coverage of the global climate from these records can provide a measure of its true variability, it should at least indicate how all the natural causes of climate change have combined.

【翻译】

35. Not until the eighteenth century, however, did such banks as the Bank of Amsterdam and the Bank of England begin to provide capital for business investment.

【翻译】

Day 8

36. He then set up experiments with caged starlings and found that their orientation was, in fact, in the proper migratory direction except when the sky was overcast, at which times there was no clear direction to their restless movements.

【翻译】

37. The hypothesis that begging calls have evolved properties that reduce their potential for attracting predators yields a prediction: baby birds of species that experience high rates of nest predation should produce softer begging signals of higher frequency than nestlings of other species less often victimized by nest predators.

【翻译】

38. Despite all the highly visible technological developments in theatrical and home delivery of the moving image that have occurred over the decades since then, no single innovation has come close to being regarded as a similar kind of watershed.

【翻译】

39. In many instances, spectators in the era before recorded sound experienced elaborate aural presentations alongside movies' visual images, from the Japanese benshi (narrators) crafting multi voiced dialogue narratives to original musical compositions performed by symphony-size orchestras in Europe and the United States.

【翻译】

40. The relations between animal activity and these periods, particularly for the daily rhythms, have been of such interest and importance that a huge amount of work has been done on them and the special research field of chronobiology has emerged.

【翻译】

Day 9

41. The author George Comstock suggested that less than a quarter of children between the ages of six and eight years old understood standard disclaimers used in many toy advertisements and that disclaimers are more readily comprehended when presented in both audio and visual formats.

【翻译】

42. While that made things hard for ancient Maya living in the south, it has also made things hard for modern archaeologists who have difficulty understanding why ancient droughts caused bigger problems in the wet south than in the dry north.

【翻译】

43. Archaeological evidence suggests that by 3000 B.C., and perhaps even earlier, there had emerged on the steppes of Inner Eurasia the distinctive types of pastoralism that were to dominate the region's history for several millennia.

【翻译】

44. The possibility that mass extinctions may recur periodically has given rise to such hypotheses as that of a companion star with a long-period orbit deflecting other bodies from their normal orbits, making some of them fall to Earth as meteors and causing widespread devastation upon impact.

【翻译】

45. In the multiplicity of small-scale local egalitarian or quasi-egalitarian organizations for fellowship, worship, and production that flourished in this laissez-faire environment, individuals could interact with one another within a community of harmony and ideological equality, following their own popularly elected leaders and governing themselves by shared consensus while minimizing distinctions of wealth and power.

【翻译】

Day 10

46. Nor have merchants and artisans ever had much tolerance for aristocratic professions of moral superiority, favoring instead an egalitarian ethic of the open market, where steady hard work, the loyalty of one's fellows, and entrepreneurial skill make all the difference.

【翻译】

47. The central state, though often very rich and very populous, was intrinsically fragile, since the development of new international trade routes could undermine the monetary base and erode state power, as occurred when European seafarers circumvented Middle Eastern merchants after Vasco da Gama's voyage around Africa in the late fifteenth century opened up a southern route.

【翻译】

48. The explanation may be that the terrestrial planets were once much larger and richer in these materials but eventually lost them because of these bodies' relative closeness to the sun, which meant that their temperatures were relatively high.

【翻译】

49. Widely reported, if somewhat distrusted, accounts by figures like the famous traveler from Venice, Marco Polo, of the willingness of people in China to trade with Europeans and of the immensity of the wealth to be gained by such contact made the idea irresistible.

【翻译】

50. A population of oaks is likely to be relatively stable through time, and its survival is likely to depend more on its ability to withstand the pressures of competition or predation than on its ability to take advantage of chance events.

【翻译】

Day 11

51. For example, one graphic illustration to which children might readily relate is the estimate that rainforests are being destroyed at a rate equivalent to one thousand football fields every forty minutes—about the duration of a normal classroom period.

【翻译】

52. These misconceptions do not remain isolated but become incorporated into a multifaceted, but organized, conceptual framework, making it and the component ideas, some of which are erroneous, more robust but also accessible to modification.

【翻译】

53. Baleen species studied at close quarters underwater—specifically a grey whale calf in captivity for a year, and free-ranging right whales and humpback whales studied and filmed off Argentina and Hawaii—have obviously tracked objects with vision underwater, and they can apparently see moderately well both in water and in air.

【翻译】

54. Most guessed that the curved spokes indicated that the wheel was spinning steadily; the wavy spokes, they thought, suggested that the wheel was wobbling; and the bent spokes were taken as a sign that the wheel was jerking.

【翻译】

55. Never before has the planet's linguistic diversity shrunk at such a pace.

【翻译】

Day 12

56. The critically endangered languages are those that are only spoken by the elderly, according to Michael Krauss, director of the Alaska Native Language Center, in Fairbanks.

【翻译】

57. The 550,000 consultations with alternative therapists reported in the 1990 survey represented about an eighth of the total number of consultations with medically qualified personnel covered by the survey, according to Dr. Laver and colleagues' writing in *Australian Journal of Public Health* in 1993.

【翻译】

58. Rather than resisting or criticizing this trend, increasing numbers of Australian doctors, particularly younger ones, are forming group practices with alternative therapists or taking courses themselves, particularly in acupuncture and herbalism.

【翻译】

59. An increasing exodus from their clinics, coupled with this and a number of other relevant surveys carried out in Australia, all pointing to orthodox doctors' inadequacies, have led mainstream doctors themselves to begin to admit they could learn from the personal style of alternative therapists.

【翻译】

60. The flow, thought to be in the form of convection currents, is powerful enough to fracture the "eggshell" of the crust into plates, and keep them bumping and grinding against each other, or even overlapping, at the rate of a few centimeters a year.

【翻译】

Day 13

61. But a linguist's personal judgements are often uncertain, or disagree with the judgements of other linguists, at which point recourse is needed to more objective methods of enquiry, using non-linguists as informants.

【翻译】

62. An important principle is that all corpora, whatever their size, are inevitably limited in their coverage, and always need to be supplemented by data derived from the intuitions of native speakers of the language, through either introspection or experimentation.

【翻译】

63. That understanding took the later analysis of biomechanics specialists, who put their minds to comprehending something that was too complex and unorthodox ever to have been invented through their own mathematical simulations.

【翻译】

64. Anthropologists also use the term "culture" in a more restricted sense when they refer to the "culture" of a particular society, meaning the non-biological characteristics unique to that society, which distinguish it from other societies.

【翻译】

65. Whereas cultural anthropologists will often base their conclusions on the experience of living within contemporary communities, archaeologists study past societies primarily through their material remains—the buildings, tools, and other artifacts that constitute what is known as the material culture left over from former societies.

【翻译】

Day 14

66. Every health system in an economically developed society is faced with the need to decide (either formally or informally) what proportion of the community's total resources should be spent on health-care; how resources are to be apportioned; what diseases and disabilities and which forms of treatment are to be given priority; which members of the community are to be given special consideration in respect of their health needs; and which forms of treatment are the most cost-effective.

【翻译】

67. What is new is that, from the 1950s onwards, there have been certain general changes in outlook about the finitude of resources as a whole and of health-care resources in particular, as well as more specific changes regarding the clientele of health-care resources and the cost to the community of those resources.

【翻译】

68. Beyond the practical need to make order out of chaos, the rise of dictionaries is associated with the rise of the English middle class, who were anxious to define and circumscribe the various worlds to conquer—lexical as well as social and commercial.

【翻译】

69. What Milgram was trying to discover was the number of teacher-subjects who would be willing to administer the highest levels of shock, even in the face of strong personal and moral revulsion against the rules and conditions of the experiment.

【翻译】

70. One's first inclination might be to argue that there must be some sort of built-in animal aggression instinct that was activated by the experiment, and that Milgram's teacher-subjects were just following a genetic need to discharge this pent-up primal urge onto the pupil by administering the electrical shock.

【翻译】

Day 15

71. They have developed a hit-list of our main fears: that natural resources are running out; that the population is ever growing, leaving less and less to eat; that species are becoming extinct in vast numbers, and that the planet's air and water are becoming ever more polluted.

【翻译】

72. Yet opinion polls suggest that many people nurture the belief that environmental standards are declining and four factors seem to cause this disjunction between perception and reality.

【翻译】

73. The impetus behind the development of these early plastics was generated by a number of factors—immense technological progress in the domain of chemistry, coupled with wider cultural changes, and the pragmatic need to find acceptable substitutes for dwindling supplies of "luxury" materials such as tortoiseshell and ivory.

【翻译】

74. Although a proposal in 1664 to establish a committee for improving the English language came to little, the society's members did a great deal to foster the publication of science in English and to encourage the development of a suitable writing style.

【翻译】

75. There is growing evidence in New Zealand that children from poorer socio-economic backgrounds are arriving at school less well developed and that our school system tends to perpetuate that disadvantage.

【翻译】

Day 16

76. Daniel Jean Stanley of the Smithsonian Institute noticed that water samples taken in Cairo, just before the river enters the delta, indicated that the river sometimes carries more than 850 grams of sediment per cubic meter of water—almost half of what it carried before the dams were built.

【翻译】

77. According to Siegel, international environmental organizations are beginning to pay closer attention to the region, partly because of the problems of erosion and pollution of the Nile delta, but principally because they fear the impact this situation could have on the whole Mediterranean coastal ecosystem.

【翻译】

78. In particular, the problem of information overload, exacerbated by the growth of e-mail and the explosion in the number of web pages, means there are plenty of opportunities for new technologies to help filter and categorise information—classic AI problems.

【翻译】

79. For instance, a native corporation in Alaska, employing local people, is running an air tour from Anchorage to Kotzebue, where tourists eat Arctic food, walk on the tundra and watch local musicians and dancers.

【翻译】

80. The simultaneous production of masses of bamboo seeds (in some cases lying 12 to 15 centimeters deep on the ground) is more than all the seed-eating animals can cope with at the time, so that some seeds escape being eaten and grow up to form the next generation (Evans 1976).

【翻译】

Day 17

81. Today, it is finished manufactured products that dominate the flow of trade, and, thanks to technological advances such as lightweight components, manufactured goods themselves have tended to become lighter and less bulky.

【翻译】

82. The invention of the container crane made it possible to load and unload containers without capsizing the ship and the adoption of standard container sizes allowed almost any box to be transported on any ship.

【翻译】

83. In Canada, where the Inuit people are jealously guarding their hard-won autonomy in the country's newest territory, Nunavut, they believe their best hope of survival in this changing environment lies in combining their ancestral knowledge with the best of modern science.

【翻译】

84. It is common for supporters of road networks to reject the models of cities with good public transport by arguing that such systems would not work in their particular city.

【翻译】

85. It seems that the last is a later development while the first six groups show the relics of an older system.

【翻译】

Day 18

86. So ordinary and routine has this become to us that it takes a determined leap of the imagination to grasp the impact of those first moving images.

【翻译】

87. Almost unbelievably, it is a mere 100 years since that train arrived and the audience screamed and fled, convinced by the dangerous reality of what they saw, and, perhaps, suddenly aware that the world could never be the same again—that, maybe, it could be better, brighter, more astonishing, more real than reality.

【翻译】

88. Eliminating the secrecy surrounding pay by openly communicating everyone's remuneration, publicizing performance bonuses and allocating annual salary increases in a lump sum rather than spreading them out over an entire year are examples of actions that will make rewards more visible and potentially more motivating.

【翻译】

89. Moreover, not only do time signals beamed down from Global Positioning system satellites calibrate the functions of precision navigation equipment, they do so as well for mobile phones, instant stock-trading systems and nationwide power-distribution grids.

【翻译】

90. It was only after the creation of the FAA that full-scale regulation of America's airspace took place, and this was fortuitous, for the advent of the jet engine suddenly resulted in a large number of very fast planes, reducing pilots' margin of error and practically demanding some set of rules to keep everyone well separated and operating safely in the air.

【翻译】

Day 19

91. They developed strategies for surviving harsh drought cycles, decades of heavy rainfall or unaccustomed cold; adopted agriculture and stock-raising, which revolutionized human life; and founded the world's first pre-industrial civilizations in Egypt, Mesopotamia and the Americas.

【翻译】

92. Seldom is the weather more dramatic than when thunderstorms strike.

【翻译】

93. Already in laboratory trials they have tested strategies for neutralizing the power of thunderstorms, and this winter they will brave real storms, equipped with an armory of lasers that they will be pointing towards the heavens to discharge thunderclouds before lightning can strike.

【翻译】

94. In the mythology of giftedness, it is popularly believed that if people are talented in one area, they must be defective in another, that intellectuals are impractical, that prodigies burn too brightly too soon and burn out, that gifted people are eccentric, that they are physical weaklings, that there's a thin line between genius and madness, that genius runs in families, that the gifted are so clever that they don't need special help, that giftedness is the same as having a high IQ, that some races are more intelligent or musical or mathematical than others, that genius goes unrecognized and unrewarded, that adversity makes men wise or that people with gifts have a responsibility to use them.

【翻译】

95. But that their minds are not different from our own is demonstrated by the fact that the hard-won discoveries of scientists like Kepler or Einstein become the commonplace knowledge of schoolchildren and the once outrageous shapes and colours of an artist like Paul Klee so soon appear on the fabrics we wear.

【翻译】

Day 20

96. In the face of the escalating perils from indiscriminate applications of pesticides, a more effective and ecologically sound strategy of biological control, involving the selective use of natural enemies of the pest population, is fast gaining popularity—though, as yet, it is a new field with limited potential.

【翻译】

97. However, when we look at the 100 billion stars in our galaxy (the Milky Way), and 100 billion galaxies in the observable universe, it seems inconceivable that at least one of these planets does not have a life form on it; in fact, the best educated guess we can make, using the little that we do know about the conditions for carbon-based life, leads us to estimate that perhaps one in 100,000 stars might have a life-bearing planet orbiting it.

【翻译】

98. Undaunted, he remained south of the equator, keeping himself busy by studying the islands of Mauritius and Madagascar before setting off to observe the next transit in the Philippines.

【翻译】

99. Operating on the same principle as wind turbines, the power in sea turbines comes from tidal currents which turn blades similar to ships' propellers, but unlike wind, the tides are predictable and the power input is constant.

【翻译】

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100. Those who are professionally engaged in the art of interpreting history are thus in a difficult position, as they must steer a narrow course between the demands of "evidence" and "attractiveness", especially given the increasing need in the heritage industry for income-generating activities.

【翻译】

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难点解析

1. {Even though the fine arts in the twentieth century often treat materials in new ways}, the basic difference [in attitude of artists in relation to their materials in the fine arts and the applied arts] remains relatively constant.

【难点解析】

难点一： even though 引导让步状语从句 Even though the fine arts in the twentieth century often treat materials in new ways。

难点二： 定语 in attitude of artists in relation to their materials in the fine arts and the applied arts 分割了主语 the basic difference 和谓语 remains relatively constant。

【翻译】

尽管 20 世纪的纯艺术品用新的方式来处理材料，但艺术家对待在纯艺术品和应用艺术品上使用的材料的态度仍然存在根本上的分歧。

2. It would therefore not be too great an exaggeration to say that practitioners of the fine arts work to overcome the limitations of their materials, {whereas those engaged in the applied arts work in concert with their materials}.

【难点解析】

难点一： it 作形式主语。

难点二： that 引导名词性从句 that practitioners of the fine arts work to overcome the limitations of their materials，该从句理论上作本句的主语。

难点三： whereas 引导让步状语从句 whereas those engaged in the applied arts work in concert with their materials。

【翻译】

因此，可以毫不夸张地说，纯工艺品的制作者努力去克服材料的局限性，而应用艺术品的制作者则试图使他们的艺术品与材料相协调。

3. The skull is cetacean-like but its jawbones lack the enlarged space [that is filled with fat or oil and used for receiving underwater sound in modern whales].

【难点解析】

难点一： 本句由并列连词 but 连接的两句话构成主干。

难点二： that 引导后置定语从句 that is filled with fat or oil and used for receiving underwater sound in modern whales。

【翻译】

它的头颅和鲸类动物相似，但它的颚骨缺少现代鲸鱼用来接收水下声波、充满脂肪或油脂的扩充空间。

4. The impact of raindrops on the loose soil tends to transfer fine clay particles into the tiniest soil spaces, {sealing them and producing a surface [that allows very little water penetration]}.

【难点解析】

难点一： sealing 引导伴随状语成分 sealing them and producing a surface that allows very little water penetration。

难点二： 伴随状语中又嵌入了 that 引导的后置定语从句 that allows very little water penetration。

【翻译】

雨水冲刷松散泥土会使泥土颗粒填充到狭小的土层空间里，这会封闭泥土层，结果就只有极少量的水能渗透进入土层内部。

5. Exhibitors, however, wanted to maximize their profits, [which they could do more readily by projecting a handful of films to hundreds of customers at a time rather than one at a time and by charging 25 to 50 cents admission].

【难点解析】

难点一： however 分割了主语 exhibitors 和谓语 wanted to maximize their profits。

难点二： which 引导后置定语从句 which they could do more readily by projecting a handful of films to hundreds of customers at a time rather than one at a time and by charging 25 to 50 cents admission。

难点三： 定语从句中，并列连词 and 连接了 by projecting a handful of films to hundreds of customers at a time rather than one at a time 和 by charging 25 to 50 cents admission 两个状语成分。

【翻译】

然而，放映商想使自己的利益最大化。他们轻而易举地将少量几部影片同时放映给几百个顾客（而不是每次只放映给一个人），并收取 25 美分到 50 美分的入场费。

6. The hypothalamus appears to be involved in this inborn reaction pattern: electrical stimulation of part of the hypothalamus triggers stereotypical aggressive behaviors in many animals.

【难点解析】

冒号连接了两个主干 The hypothalamus appears to be involved in this inborn reaction pattern 和 electrical stimulation of part of the hypothalamus triggers stereotypical aggressive behaviors in many animals，表示并列、补充、解释和说明。

【翻译】

下丘脑似乎与动物的这种本能反应有关：对许多动物下丘脑的部分区域进行电击，会引发其一些常见的侵略性行为。

7. Apprentices were considered part of the family, and masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also for providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior.

【难点解析】

难点一： 并列连词 and 连接了两个主干 Apprentices were considered part of the family 和 masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also for providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior。

难点二： 在第二个主干里，由 not only... but also... 和 and 连接了三个现在分词作介词 for 的宾语。

【翻译】

学徒被认为是家庭的一员，而师父不仅仅负责传授学徒手艺，还要给他们提供一些教育并监督他们的道德行为。

8. They must also keep swimming to keep from sinking, {since most have largely or completely lost the swim bladder, [the gas-filled sac that helps most other fish remain buoyant]}.

【难点解析】

难点一： since 引导原因状语从句 since most have largely or completely lost the swim bladder, the gas-filled sac that helps most other fish remain buoyant。

难点二： 状语从句中嵌入了由 that 引导的定语从句 that helps most other fish remain buoyant。

【翻译】

它们也必须持续游动来防止身体下沉，因为它们很大程度上完全丧失了鱼鳔，一个使其他鱼类能够保持漂浮状态的气囊。

9. Democrats attracted farmers [isolated from the market or uncomfortable with it], workers [alienated from the emerging industrial system], and rising entrepreneurs [who wanted to break monopolies and open the economy to newcomers like themselves].

【难点解析】

难点一： 本句有三个宾语 farmers、workers 和 rising entrepreneurs。

难点二： 这三个宾语后分别跟了后置定语成分 isolated from the market or uncomfortable with it, alienated from the emerging industrial system 和 who wanted to break monopolies and open the economy to newcomers like themselves。

难点三： 从某种意义上来说，前两个宾语的后置定语造成了句子分割，容易引起理解障碍。

【翻译】

民主党吸引了隔离于市场之外或不喜欢市场的农民，远离新兴工业系统的工人和想要打破垄断并为像他们那样的新生代打开经济机会的新兴创业者。

10. The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions {when asked how they would respond if they were the characters in stories [that called for basic emotional responses]}.

【解析】

难点一： when 引导状语从句 when asked how they would respond if they were the characters in stories that called for basic emotional responses。

难点二： 状语从句中嵌入名词性从句 how they would respond 作 asked 的宾语。

难点三： 状语从句中还嵌入了条件状语从句 if they were the characters in stories that called for basic emotional responses。

难点四： 条件状语从句中又嵌套了 that 引导的定语从句 that called for basic emotional responses。

【翻译】

当被问及如果他们是故事中的人物他们会做出哪种基本表情时，Fore 部落的人也做出了熟悉的面部表情。

11. The same thing happens to this day, {though on a smaller scale}, {wherever a sediment-laden river or stream emerges from a mountain valley onto relatively flat land, {dropping its load {as the current slows}: the water usually spreads out fanwise, {depositing the sediment in the form of a smooth, fan-shaped slope}}.

【难点解析】

难点一： though 和 wherever 分别引导状语 though on a smaller scale 和状语从句 wherever a sediment-laden river or stream emerges from a mountain valley onto relatively flat land, dropping its load as the current slows: the water usually spreads out fanwise, depositing the sediment in the form of a smooth, fan-shaped slope。

难点二： 状语 though on a smaller scale 分割了主干和 wherever 引导的状语从句。

难点三： wherever 引导的状语从句由冒号连接了两个句子。

难点四： 这两个句子中，分别嵌入了现在分词引导的伴随状语。

【翻译】

类似的事件如今也时常发生，不过规模相对较小罢了。当携带沉积物的河流或小溪从山谷而下，流至相对平坦的地面时，砂石便随着流速减慢而逐渐沉淀。水流通常呈扇形蔓延，进而使所承载的砂石以光滑扇形斜面形状沉积下来。

12. {Having little understanding of natural causes}, it attributes both desirable and undesirable occurrences to supernatural or magical forces, and it searches for means to win the favor of these forces.

【难点解析】

难点一： having 引导伴随状语 Having little understanding of natural causes。

难点二： and 连接了两个主干 it attributes both desirable and undesirable occurrences to supernatural or magical forces 和 it searches for means to win the favor of these forces。

【翻译】

由于缺乏自然知识，人们便把一些合理或不合理的事情都归咎于超自然或魔幻的力量，并试图寻找各种能够迎合这些力量的途径。

13. {Immediately adjacent to the timberline}, the tundra consists of a fairly complete cover of low-lying shrubs, herbs, and grasses, while higher up the number and diversity of species decrease {until there is much bare ground with occasional mosses and lichens and some prostrate cushion plants}.

【难点解析】

难点一： 形容词 adjacent 引导伴随状语 Immediately adjacent to the timberline。

难点二： while 连接了两个主干 the tundra consists of a fairly complete cover of low-lying shrubs, herbs, and grasses 和 higher up the number and diversity of species decrease。

难点三： until 引导状语从句 until there is much bare ground with occasional mosses and lichens and some prostrate cushion plants。

【翻译】

由于紧挨着林木线，这片苔原比较完整地覆盖着矮灌木、草本植物和草地。随着海拔的

上升，物种的数量和种类逐渐减少，直到出现大面积的裸露地面，偶尔有零星的苔藓、地衣和一些伏地植物。

14. This unprecedented development [of a finite groundwater resource with an almost negligible natural recharge rate]—that is, virtually no natural water source to replenish the water supply— has caused water tables in the region to fall drastically.

【难点解析】

难点一：介词短语引导的成分 of a finite groundwater resource with an almost negligible natural recharge rate 作主语 this unprecedented development 的后置定语。

难点二：定语成分和双破折号连接的成分一起分割了主语 this unprecedented development 和谓语 has caused water tables in the region to fall drastically。

【翻译】

考虑到几乎没有自然补充率（事实上是没有自然水资源补充水供应），有限地下水资源前所未有的发展已经导致该地区地下水位急剧下降。

15. The incentive of the farmers [who wish to conserve water] is reduced by their knowledge [that many of their neighbors are profiting by using great amounts of water, and in the process are drawing down the entire region's water supplies].

【难点解析】

难点一：who 引导的定语从句 who wish to conserve water 作主语 the incentive of the farmers 的后置定语，并分割了主语和谓语。

难点二：同位语从句 that many of their neighbors are profiting by using great amounts of water, and in the process are drawing down the entire regions water supplies. 修饰 knowledge。

【翻译】

农民想要节约水，但他们在得知邻居们通过使用大量水资源来谋利以及在这个过程中正在用尽整个地区的水供应之后，节水的热情就降低了。

16. Ecologists are especially interested to know what factors contribute to the resilience of communities {because climax communities all over the world are being severely damaged or destroyed by human activities}.

【难点解析】

难点一：what 引导的名词性从句 what factors contribute to the resilience of communities 作 know 的宾语。

难点二：because 引导原因状语从句 because climax communities all over the world are being severely damaged or destroyed by human activities。

【翻译】

生态学家对哪些因素有助于群落的恢复尤为感兴趣，因为世界各地的顶级群落都因为人类活动而遭受到严重破坏或毁坏。

17. {While there are a dozen or more mass extinctions in the geological record}, the Cretaceous mass extinction has always intrigued paleontologists {because it marks the end of the age of the dinosaurs}.

【难点解析】

难点一： while 引导让步状语从句 there are a dozen or more mass extinctions in the geological record。

难点二： because 引导原因状语从句 because it marks the end of the age of the dinosaurs。

【翻译】

虽然地质记录中有十几个或更多的生物大灭绝事件，但白垩纪生物大灭绝因为标志着恐龙时代的结束而总会激起古生物学家的兴趣。

18. Only recently have investigators considered using these plants to clean up soil and waste sites [that have been contaminated by toxic levels of heavy metals]—an environmentally friendly approach known as phytoremediation.

【难点解析】

难点一： 主干 Only recently have investigators considered using these plants to clean up soil and waste sites 是倒装结构。

难点二： that 引导的定语从句修饰 soil and waste sites。

【翻译】

直到最近，调查研究者才开始考虑用这些植物来清洁被有毒重金属污染的废置工地和土地——一种叫作植物修复的方法。这种方法被认为是对环境友好的。

19. {Just as important}, the culture also possessed the basic foundation for an effective maritime adaptation, [including outrigger canoes and a variety of fishing techniques [that could be effective for overseas voyaging]].

【难点解析】

难点一： including 引导了一个同位语成分解释说明 adaptation。

难点二： 这个定语成分里又嵌入了一个 that 引导的定语从句 that could be effective for overseas voyaging。

【翻译】

同样重要的，当时的社会也具备适应海洋的基础，包括桅杆船和各种各样有利于越洋航行的捕鱼技术。

20. Not only could Smith identify rock strata by the fossils [that they contained], he could also see a pattern emerging: certain fossils always appear in more ancient sediments, while others begin to be seen as the strata become more recent.

【难点解析】

难点一： not only 引导倒装结构 Not only could Smith identify rock strata by the fossils。

难点二： that 引导定语从句 that they contained。

难点三： 冒号后的句子 certain fossils always appear in more ancient sediments, while

others begin to be seen as the strata become more recent 主要对前面的句子 he could also see a pattern emerging 起到解释说明的作用。

难点四：冒号前的句子是由 not only... also... 构成的两个并列句；而冒号后的句子是由 while 引导的两个并列句。

【翻译】

史密斯不仅可以通过岩石中包含的化石来识别岩石层，也能从中看出特征来：一些特定的化石总是出现在年代更为久远的沉积岩中，而其他的化石开始在年代更新的岩层中出现。

21. Most of Africa presents a curious case [in which societies moved directly from a technology of stone to iron without passing through the intermediate stage of copper or bronze metallurgy, {although some early copper-working sites have been found in West Africa}].

【难点解析】

难点一：in which 引导一个较长的定语从句 in which societies moved directly from a technology of stone to iron without passing through the intermediate stage of copper or bronze metallurgy, although some early copper-working sites have been found in West Africa。

难点二：定语从句中嵌入了 although 引导的让步状语从句 although some early copper-working sites have been found in West Africa。

【翻译】

大多数非洲民族历史呈现出一个有趣的现象：非洲社会从石器时代跳过了铜或青铜冶金术的阶段直接进入了金属时代，尽管在西非发现有一些早期的制铜厂。

22. Scientists felt that they could get an idea [of how long the extinctions took by determining how long it took to deposit this one centimeter of clay] and they thought that they could determine the time [that it took to deposit the clay by determining the amount of the element iridium (Ir) that it contained].

【难点解析】

难点一：本句包含了几个名词性从句 that they could get an idea，how long the extinctions took，how long it took to deposit this one centimeter of clay 和 that they could determine the time it took to deposit the clay by determining the amount of the element iridium (Ir) 。

难点二：of how long the extinctions took by determining how long it took to deposit this one centimeter of clay 作 idea 的同位语。

难点三：本句由 and 连接了两个主干 Scientists felt that they could get an idea 和 they thought that they could determine the time it took to deposit the clay by determining the amount of the element iridium (Ir)。

难点四：在 they thought that they could determine the time 和 they could determine the time that it took to deposit the clay by determining the amount of the element iridium (Ir) that it contained 中，that 作定语从句的宾语，因此这三个 that 可以省略。

难点五： 在定语从句 it took to deposit the clay by determining the amount of the element iridium (Ir) that it contained，又嵌入了一个定语从句 (that) it contained。

【翻译】

科学家们感觉到他们可以通过确定这层一厘米厚的黏土层中元素铱的含量来推测其沉积时间，进而推测大灭绝所用的时间。

23. {Judging from the width and depth of the channels}, the flow rates must have been truly enormous—perhaps as much as a hundred times greater than the 105 tons per second carried by the great Amazon River.

【难点解析】

难点一： 现在分词 judging 引导伴随状语 Judging from the width and depth of the channels。

【翻译】

通过河道的宽度和深度来判断，当时水流量一定很大——也许是亚马孙河每秒钟 105 吨流量的一百倍还不止。

24. A 2003 Mars Global Surveyor image shows what mission specialists think may be a delta—a fan-shaped network of channels and sediments [where a river once flowed into a larger body of water, in this case a lake filling a crater in the southern highlands].

【难点解析】

难点一： what 引导的名词性从句 what mission specialists think may be a delta 作 shows 的宾语。

难点二： where 引导的定语从句 where a river once flowed into a larger body of water, in this case a lake filling a crater in the southern highlands 修饰 a fan-shaped network of channels and sediments。

【翻译】

一份 2003 年的火星全球探测图显示了一个专家们认为是三角洲的构造——由通道和沉积物组成的扇形网状水系，河流可能是从这里流入一个更大的水体，在这种情况下，它可能是南部高地的一个火山口湖泊。

25. But belief [in this ice-free corridor] began to crumble {when paleoecologist Glen MacDonald demonstrated that some of the most important radiocarbon dates [used to support the existence of an ice-free corridor] were incorrect}.

【难点解析】

难点一： 定语成分 in this ice-free corridor 分割了主语 belief 和谓语 began to crumble；定语成分 used to support the existence of an ice-free corridor 分割了主语 some of the most important radiocarbon dates 和谓语 were incorrect。

难点二： when 引导状语从句 when paleoecologist Glen MacDonald demonstrated that some of the most important radiocarbon dates used to support the existence of an ice-free

corridor were incorrect。

难点三： that 引导的名词性从句 that some of the most important radiocarbon dates 作 demonstrated 的宾语。

【翻译】

然而当古生态学家格伦·麦克唐纳证明一些用来支持不冻走廊存在的重要放射性碳的日期有误时，对于这个不冻走廊的信念就被粉碎了。

26. Further observation revealed the tendency of teachers to evaluate events rather than review the contributory factors in a considered manner by, in effect, standing outside the situation.

【难点解析】

难点一： in effect 分割了 by 和 standing outside the situation。

【翻译】

进一步的观察显示，教师倾向于评价事件，而不是置身事外去详细分析造成事件的因素。

27. The teachers in the program described how they found it difficult to put aside the immediate demands of others {in order to give themselves the time [that they needed to develop their reflective skills}.

【难点解析】

难点一： 定语 in the program 分割了主语 the teachers 和谓语 described。

难点二： how 引导的名词性从句 how they found it difficult to put aside the immediate demands of others 作 described 的宾语。从句中，it 是形式宾语，不定式 to put aside the immediate demands of others 是真正的宾语。

难点三： 在 in order to give themselves the time that they needed to develop their reflective skills 中，引导词 that 可以省略。

【翻译】

这个项目的教师们抱怨说让他们不考虑别人当时的要求而腾出时间去提升自己的反思能力是很困难的。

28. Lichens helped to speed the decomposition of the hard rock surfaces, {preparing a soft bed of soil [that was abundantly supplied with minerals [that had been carried in the molten rock from the bowels of Earth]]}.

【难点解析】

难点一： 现在分词 preparing 引导伴随状语从句 preparing a soft bed of soil that was abundantly supplied with minerals that had been carried in the molten rock from the bowels of Earth。

难点二： 伴随状语中嵌入了两个 that 引导的定语从句分别修饰 a soft bed of soil 和 minerals。

【翻译】

地衣帮助加速坚硬岩石表面的分解，并产生一层松软的泥土，且其中富含由岩浆从地球

内部带出的矿物质。

29. These plants propagate by producing spores—tiny fertilized cells that contain all the instructions for making a new plant—but the spores are unprotected by any outer coating and carry no supply of nutrient.

【难点解析】

难点一： 双破折号里的内容 tiny fertilized cells that contain all the instructions for making a new plant 分割了前后两句话。

难点二： but 连接了两个主干 These plants propagate by producing spores 和 the spores are unprotected by any outer coating and carry no supply of nutrient。

【翻译】

这些植物通过产生孢子来繁殖。孢子是一些微小的生殖细胞，它们携带了所有的用于生长一株新的植物的遗传物质，但它们没有任何外部表皮的保护并且不携带任何营养成分。

30. Whiteware [produced in Hebei and Henan provinces from the seventh to the tenth centuries] evolved into the highly prized porcelains of the Song Dynasty (960–1279 A.D.), [long regarded as one of the high points in the history of China's ceramic industry].

【难点解析】

难点一： 定语成分 produced in Hebei and Henan provinces from the seventh to the tenth centuries 分割了主语 whiteware 和谓语 evolved into the highly prized porcelains of the Song Dynasty (960–1279 A.D.)。

难点二： 后置定语 long regarded as one of the high points in the history of China's ceramic industry 修饰 the Song Dynasty。

【翻译】

七世纪到十世纪，河北和河南省产的白瓷演变成为享有盛名的宋瓷。宋朝（公元 960 年—1279 年）一直被认为是中国陶瓷业历史的鼎盛期之一。

31. The tradition of religious sculpture extends over most historical periods but is less clearly delineated than that of stoneware or porcelains, {for it embraces the old custom of earthenware burial ceramics with later religious images and architectural ornament}.

【难点解析】

难点一： but 连接了两个谓语 extends over most historical periods 和 is less clearly delineated than that of stoneware or porcelains。

难点二： 第二个谓语里中有比较级 less... than... 结构。

难点三： for 引导原因状语从句 for it embraces the old custom of ear then ware burial ceramics with later religious images and architectural ornament。

【翻译】

宗教雕塑的传统在大多数历史时期都有延续，但不像石器和瓷器的传统描述的那么清晰，

因为有一种古老的习俗，就是将刻着新的宗教形象和建筑装饰的陶瓷作为陪葬品。

32. {Over long periods of time}, substances [whose physical and chemical properties change with the ambient climate at the time] can be deposited in a systematic way to provide a continuous record of changes in those properties overtime, {sometimes for hundreds or thousands of years}.

【难点解析】

难点一： 定语从句 whose physical and chemical properties change with the ambient climate at the time 由关系代词的所有格形式 whose 引导。

难点二： whose 引导的定语从句分割了主语 substances 和谓语 can be deposited in a systematic way。

【翻译】

经过很长一段时间，有些物质的物理和化学特性会随着当时周围的气候变化而变化。这些物质会以系统的方式沉淀，并将这些特性随时间的变化进行连续记录，有时甚至能记录上百年或上千年的变化。

33. We need therefore to know how much the climate can vary of its own accord {in order to interpret with confidence the extent [to which recent changes are natural as opposed to being the result of human activities]}.

【难点解析】

难点一： 名词性从句 how much the climate can vary of its own accord 作 know 的宾语。

难点二： to which recent changes are natural as opposed to being the result of human activities 作定语修饰 the extent。

【翻译】

因此我们需要知道气候变化在多大程度上是自然原因造成的，以便准确地解释在何种程度上最近的气候变化是自然原因的结果，而不是人类活动的结果。

34. {To the extent [that the coverage of the global climate from these records can provide a measure of its true variability]}, it should at least indicate how all the natural causes of climate change have combined.

【难点解析】

难点一： 定语从句 that the coverage of the global climate from these records can provide a measure of its true variability 修饰 the extent。

难点二： 名词性从句 how all the natural causes of climate change have combined 作 indicate 的宾语。

【翻译】

这些指标中记录的全球气候的覆盖范围已经达到了可以测量气候真实变化的程度，至少它可揭示所有影响天气变化的自然原因是怎样息息相关的。

35. Not until the eighteenth century, however, did such banks [as the Bank of Amsterdam and the Bank of England] begin to provide capital for business investment.

【难点解析】

难点一： 主干为 not until 引导的倒装句 Not until the eighteenth century did such banks begin to provide capital for business investment。

难点二： however 分割了 Not until the eighteenth century 和 did such banks。

难点三： as the Bank of Amsterdam and the Bank of England 作 banks 的同位语，分割了主语 banks 和 begin to provide capital for business investment。

【翻译】

然而，直到十八世纪，像阿姆斯特丹银行和英格兰银行这样的银行才给商业投资提供资本。

36. He then set up experiments with caged starlings and found that their orientation was, in fact, in the proper migratory direction {except when the sky was overcast, [at which times there was no clear direction to their restless movements]}.

【难点解析】

难点一： and 连接了两个主干 He then set up experiments with caged starlings 和 found that their orientation was in the proper migratory direction。

难点二： 名词性从句 that their orientation was in the proper migratory direction 作 found 的宾语。

难点三： except when 可理解为 unless，引导状语从句 except when the sky was overcast, at which times there was no clear direction to their restless movements。

难点四： 状语从句中嵌入了定语从句 at which times there was no clear direction to their restless movements。

【翻译】

之后，他用笼中的八哥做实验，发现它们都朝向特定的方向迁徙。除非在阴天，它们的骚动不安才使其飞行没有清晰的方向。

37. The hypothesis [that begging calls have evolved properties [that reduce their potential for attracting predators]] yields a prediction: baby birds of species [that experience high rates of nest predation] should produce softer begging signals of higher frequency than nestlings of other species less often victimized by nest predators.

【难点解析】

难点一： 冒号连接了两个主干，后面的句子起到解释说明前面句子的作用。

难点二： 同位语从句 that begging calls have evolved properties that reduce their potential for attracting predators 中还嵌入了另外一个定语从句 that reduce their potential for attracting predators。

难点三： 第二个主干里包含 softer... than... 的比较结构。

【翻译】

讨要食物的信号已演变出能避免引起捕食者注意的特性，这一假设得出了这样的预测：

那些有更高概率在鸟巢里被捕食的雏鸟，与其他较少被捕食的雏鸟相比，会发出更柔和更高频率的讨要食物信号。

38. {Despite all the highly visible technological developments in theatrical and home delivery of the moving image [that have occurred over the decades since then]}, no single innovation has come close to being regarded as a similar kind of watershed.

【难点解析】

难点一： Despite 引导状语从句 Despite all the highly visible technological developments in theatrical and home delivery of the moving image that have occurred over the decades since then。

难点二： 状语从句中嵌入了定语从句 that have occurred over the decades since then。

【翻译】

尽管在戏剧和家庭移动影像的传输方面的高级视觉技术在此之前已经发展了数十年，却依然没有哪项革新可以像这项技术一样成为分水岭。

39. {In many instances}, spectators [in the era before recorded sound] experienced elaborate aural presentations alongside movies' visual images, [from the Japanese benshi narrators crafting multi voiced dialogue narratives to original musical compositions [performed by symphony-size orchestras in Europe and the United States]].

【难点解析】

难点一： 后置定语 in the era before recorded sound 分割了主语和谓语。

难点二： from the Japanese benshi (narrators) crafting multi voiced dialogue narratives to original musical compositions performed by symphony-size orchestras in Europe and the United States 作后置定语修饰 elaborate aural presentations alongside movies' visual images。

难点三： 后置定语中嵌入了另一个定语成分 performed by symphony-size orchestras in Europe and the United States。

【翻译】

在许多实例中，有录音技术之前的观众经历了电影放映时的精密制作的音效呈现，从由日本“benshi”（口技）制作的多音效对话演绎到欧美管弦交响乐队演奏的原创曲目。

40. The relations [between animal activity and these periods, particularly for the daily rhythms], have been of such interest and importance {that a huge amount of work has been done on them and the special research field of chronobiology has emerged}.

【难点解析】

难点一： between animal activity and these periods, particularly for the daily rhythms 作主语 the relations 的后置定语，并且分割了主语与谓语。

难点二： 本句包含了 such... that... 结构，that a huge amount of work has been done

on them and the special research field of chronobiology has emerged 是结果状语从句。

难点三： that 引导的状语从句中 and 连接了两句话。

【翻译】

动物的活动和这些周期之间的关系，特别是与昼夜交替之间的关系，引起人们的浓厚兴趣和重视，在这方面进行了很多研究工作，从而也延伸出一个特别的研究领域：生物钟学。

41. The author George Comstock suggested that less than a quarter of children [between the ages of six and eight years old] understood standard disclaimers [that were used in many toy advertisements] and that disclaimers are more readily comprehended {when presented in both audio and visual formats}.

【难点解析】

难点一： that less than a quarter of children understood standard disclaimers 和 that disclaimers are more readily comprehended 为名词性从句，作 suggested 的宾语。

难点二： 两个名词性从句由 and 连接，共同作 suggested 的宾语。

难点三： 第二个名词性从句中包含时间状语从句 when presented in both audio and visual formats。

【翻译】

作者乔治・康斯托克指出，在 6 岁到 8 岁之间的小孩中，只有不到四分之一的孩子能理解许多玩具广告上的标准免责声明。同时他也指出，当免责声明以声音和图像的形式同时呈现时，会更容易被理解。

42. {While that made things hard for ancient Maya living in the south}, it has also made things hard for modern archaeologists [who have difficulty understanding why ancient droughts caused bigger problems in the wet south than in the dry north].

【难点解析】

难点一： while 引导让步状语从句 While that made things hard for ancient Maya living in the south。

难点二： who 引导后置定语从句 who have difficulty understanding why ancient droughts caused bigger problems in the wet south than in the dry north。

难点三： 后置定语从句中包含名词性从句 why ancient droughts caused bigger problems in the wet south than in the dry north 作 understanding 的宾语。

难点四： 名词性从句中包含比较结构 bigger... than...。

【翻译】

在南部生活的古代玛雅人所面临的麻烦，如今也困扰着考古学家。他们想不通为什么湿润的南部比干旱的北方更容易受到干旱的影响。

43. Archaeological evidence suggests that {by 3000 B.C., and perhaps even earlier}, there had emerged on the steppes of Inner Eurasia the distinctive types of pastoralism [that were to dominate the region's history for several millennia].

【难点解析】

难点一： that there had emerged on the steppes of Inner Eurasia the distinctive types of pastoralism 作 suggests 的宾语。

难点二： 状语成分 by 3000 B.C., and perhaps even earlier 分割了 that 和后面的从句 there had emerged on the steppes of Inner Eurasia the distinctive types of pastoralissm。

难点三： that 引导的定语从句 that were to dominate the region's history for several millennia 修饰先行词 the distinctive types of pastoralism。

【翻译】

考古资料表明，早在公元前 3000 年甚至更早的时候，在欧亚大陆内陆的干草原地区出现了一些能够主导这个地区长达数千年的独特的畜牧类型。

44. The possibility [that mass extinctions may recur periodically] has given rise to such hypotheses as that of a companion star [with a long-period orbit deflecting other bodies from their normal orbits, making some of them fall to Earth as meteors and causing widespread devastation upon impact].

【难点解析】

难点一： 同位语从句 that mass extinctions may recur periodically 分割了主语和谓语。

难点二： 定语成分 with a long-period orbit deflecting other bodies from their normal orbits, making some of them fall to Earth as meteors and causing widespread devastation upon impact 修饰 a companion star。

难点三： and 连接了三个现在分词作 a companion star 的定语。

【翻译】

大规模物种灭绝的周期性出现的可能性能引发了这样的假设：一颗具有长周期轨道的伴星使其他天体偏离正常轨道，从而使一些天体变成流星掉落在地球上，撞击时造成大面积的破坏。

45. {In the multiplicity of small-scale local egalitarian or quasi-egalitarian organizations for fellowship, worship, and production [that flourished in this laissez-faire environment]}, individuals could interact with one another within a community of harmony and ideological equality, {following their own popularly elected leaders and governing themselves by shared consensus while minimizing distinctions of wealth and power}.

【难点解析】

难点一： 状语成分 In the multiplicity of small-scale local egalitarian or quasi-egalitarian organizations for fellowship, worship, and production that flourished in this laissez-faire environment 嵌入了 that 引导的后置定语从句。

难点二： 现在分词构成的伴随状语 following their own popularly elected leaders and governing themselves by shared consensus while minimizing distinctions of wealth and power 由 and 和 while 连接，while 前后的两个现在分词形式构成对比。

【翻译】

在当地，友谊、拜神及生产方面的小型平等主义团体或类似平等主义的组织在这种自由

放任的环境里遍地都是，人与人能在一个和谐、思想平等的社区内相互交流，追随他们公选出的领导，通过达成共识来进行自我管理，同时将财富及权力差异最小化。

46. Nor have merchants and artisans ever had much tolerance for aristocratic professions of moral superiority, {favoring instead an egalitarian ethic of the open market, [where steady hard work, the loyalty of one's fellows, and entrepreneurial skill make all the difference]}.

【难点解析】

难点一： 倒装结构 Nor have merchants and artisans ever had much tolerance for aristocratic professions of moral superiority 构成句子主干。

难点二： 现在分词 favoring 引导伴随状语从句 favoring instead an egalitarian ethic of the open market, where steady hard work, the loyalty of one's fellows, and entrepreneurial skill make all the difference。

难点三： 伴随状语中嵌入 where 引导的定语从句，修饰地点名词 the open market。

【翻译】

商人和工匠从来都难以容忍贵族职业的道德优越感，相反，他们都主张开放市场中的平等主义，坚持努力工作、忠诚且随和以及具备创业技能非常重要。

47. The central state, {though often very rich and very populous}, was intrinsically fragile, {since the development of new international trade routes could undermine the monetary base and erode state power}, [as occurred {when European seafarers circumvented Middle Eastern merchants after Vasco da Gama's voyage around Africa in the late fifteenth century opened up a southern route}].

【难点解析】

难点一： 状语成分 though often very rich and very populous 分割了主语和谓语。

难点二： since the development of new international trade routes could undermine the monetary base and erode state power 和 when European seafarers circumvented Middle Eastern merchants after Vasco da Gama's voyage around Africa in the late fifteenth-century opened up a southern route 都是状语从句。

难点三： as 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰前面整句话 The central state was intrinsically fragile。

【翻译】

尽管中部国家富饶并且人口稠密，但本质上脆弱不堪，因为新的国际贸易线路的发展会渐渐破坏财政基础并腐蚀国家权力。正如十五世纪晚期，达·伽马绕行非洲开辟南部航线之后，欧洲的海员们就选择改道避开中东商人。

48. The explanation may be that the terrestrial planets were once much larger and richer in these materials but eventually lost them because of these bodies' relative closeness to the sun, [which meant that their temperatures were relatively high].

【难点解析】

难点一： that the terrestrial planets were once much larger and richer in these materials but eventually lost them because of these bodies' relative closeness to the sun 为名词性从句作表语。

难点二： 名词性从句中的 but 连接了两个谓语。

难点三： which meant that their temperatures were relatively high 是非限制性定语从句，修饰 these bodies' relative closeness to the sun。

难点四： that their temperatures were relatively high 为名词性从句，作 meant 的宾语。

【翻译】

有一种解释认为，类地行星曾经体积更大并且物质构成更丰富多样，但由于它们距太阳较近导致温度较高而最终还是失去了这些物质。

49. {Widely reported, if somewhat distrusted}, accounts [by figures like the famous traveler from Venice, Marco Polo, of the willingness of people in China to trade with Europeans and of the immensity of the wealth to be gained by such contact] made the idea irresistible.

【难点解析】

难点一： 后置定语 by figures like the famous traveler from Venice, Marco Polo, of the willingness of people in China to trade with Europeans and of the immensity of the wealth to be gained by such contact 分割了主语和谓语。

难点二： 后置定语中 and 连接了两个介词短语 of the willingness of people in China to trade with Europeans 和 of the immensity of the wealth to be gained by such contact。

【翻译】

威尼斯著名旅行家马可·波罗等人在其书中描述了中国人希望与欧洲人经商的意愿，以及这样的贸易关系将给欧洲带来的巨大财富。这些描述让欧洲人难以抗拒，有些可能不足为信，但确已广泛报道。

50. A population of oaks is likely to be relatively stable through time, and its survival is likely to depend more on its ability to withstand the pressures of competition or predation than on its ability to take advantage of chance events.

【难点解析】

难点一： and 连接了两个主干 A population of oaks is likely to be relatively stable through time, 和 its survival is likely to depend more on its ability to withstand the pressures of competition or predation。

【翻译】

橡树的数量在一段时期内似乎是相对稳定的，它的存活可能更多地取决于它面对竞争或掠食压力的能力，而非依赖利用偶然事件的能力。

51. For example, one graphic illustration [to which children might readily relate] is the estimate [that rainforests are being destroyed at a rate equivalent to one thousand football fields every forty minutes—about the duration of a normal classroom period].

【解析】

难点一： 后置定语 to which children might readily relate 分割了主干和谓语。

难点二： 同位语从句 that rainforests are being destroyed at a rate equivalent to one thousand football fields every forty minutes—about the duration of a normal classroom period 修饰 the estimate。

【翻译】

例如，一个形象的图示容易让孩子们理解：每四十分钟——大约正常的一节课的时间——就有一千个足球场大小的雨林被毁。

52. These misconceptions do not remain isolated but become incorporated into a multifaceted, but organized, conceptual framework, {making it and the component ideas, [some of which are erroneous], more robust but also accessible to modification}.

【难点解析】

难点一： 现在分词 making 引导的状语从句中嵌入了定语从句 some of which are erroneous，修饰先行词 the component ideas。

难点二： 状语从句包含宾语补足语成分 more robust but also accessible to modification。

难点三： 定语从句 some of which are erroneous 分割了状语成分中的宾语 it and the component ideas 和宾语补足语 more robust but also accessible to modification。

【翻译】

这些误解并不孤立存在，而是被纳入一个多层面且有组织的概念框架，使得这个框架和其附属的、其中有些错误的想法既难驳倒又便于修改。

53. Baleen species [studied at close quarters underwater—specifically a grey whale calf in captivity for a year, and free-ranging right whales and humpback whales [studied and filmed off Argentina and Hawaii]—have obviously tracked objects with vision underwater, and they can apparently see moderately well both in water and in air.

【难点解析】

难点一： 本句的主干由 and 连接的两句话构成 Baleen species have obviously tracked objects with vision underwater，和 they can apparently see moderately well both in water and in air。

难点二： 后置定语 studied at close quarters underwater 和双破折号中的内容 specifically a grey whale calf in captivity for a year, and free-ranging right whales and humpback whales studied and filmed off Argentina and Hawaii 分割了第一个主干的主语和谓语。

【翻译】

在水下近距离研究的须鲸类动物——特别是捕获的一年的灰鲸幼仔，以及自由放养的供人们在阿根廷海岸和夏威夷海岸研究和拍摄的露脊鲸和座头鲸——明显凭借视力在水下追踪目标，且它们显然在水中和空中都可以看清物体。

54. Most guessed that the curved spokes indicated that the wheel was spinning steadily; the wavy spokes, they thought, suggested that the wheel was wobbling; and the bent spokes were taken as a sign [that the wheel was jerking].

【难点解析】

难点一：本句的主干由 and 和分号连接的三句话构成。

难点二：在第一个主干中包含了名词性从句 that the curved spokes indicted that the wheel was spinning steadily；第二个主干中也包含了名词性从句 that the wheel was wobbling。

难点三：最后一个主干中包含了后置定语从句 that the wheel was jerking。

【翻译】

大多数人认为弧形辐条表明车轮平稳转动，波浪形辐条表明车轮在晃动，而弯曲的辐条表明轮子在颠簸。

55. Never before has the planet's linguistic diversity shrunk at such a pace.

【难点解析】

本句是由否定词引导的倒装结构。

【翻译】

地球上语言的多样性如此快速地缩减是前所未有的。

56. The critically endangered languages are those [that are only spoken by the elderly], {according to Michael Krauss, [director of the Alaska Native Language Center], in Fairbanks}.

【难点解析】

难点一：后置定语 that are only spoken by the elderly 修饰 those。

难点二：according to Michael Krauss，director of the Alaska Native Language Center, in Fairbanks 是状语从句，其中 director of the Alaska Native Language Center 是 Michael Krauss 的同位语。

【翻译】

根据在费尔班克斯的阿拉斯加本土语言中心主任麦克尔·克劳斯的说法，特别濒危的语言是那些只有老年人在说的语言。

57. The 550,000 consultations [with alternative therapists reported in the 1990 survey] represented about an eighth of the total number of consultations [with medically qualified personnel covered by the survey], {according to Dr. Laver and colleagues' writing in *Australian Journal of Public Health* in 1993}.

【难点解析】

难点一： 后置定语 with alternative therapists reported in the 1990 survey 分割了主语和谓语。

难点二： according to Dr. Laver and colleagues' writing in *Australian Journal of Public Health* in 1993 做状语成分。

【翻译】

根据拉韦尔博士及其同事 1993 年发表在《澳大利亚公共卫生杂志》上的文章，1990 年的调查显示，另类疗法医生进行了 55 万次诊断，这个数字几乎占了调查所覆盖的所有具医学资质人员参与诊断总次数的八分之一。

58. {Rather than resisting or criticizing this trend}, increasing numbers of Australian doctors, [particularly younger ones], are forming group practices with alternative therapists or taking courses themselves, {particularly in acupuncture and herbalism}.

【难点解析】

难点一： 同位语 particularly younger ones 分割了主语和谓语。

难点二： 并列连词 or 连接了两个谓语 are forming group practices with alternative therapists 和 taking courses themselves。

【翻译】

比起反对或批评这一趋势，越来越多的澳大利亚医生，特别是年轻医生，正与替代疗法医师开展群体医疗行为，或者自学医学，尤其是针灸和中药方面的课程。

59. An increasing exodus from their clinics, [coupled with this and a number of other relevant surveys [carried out in Australia]], {all pointing to orthodox doctors' inadequacies}, have led mainstream doctors themselves to begin to admit that they could learn from the personal style of alternative therapists.

【难点解析】

难点一： 定语从句 coupled with this and a number of other relevant surveys carried out in Australia 和状语从句 all pointing to orthodox doctors' inadequacies 一起分割了主语和谓语。

难点二： 定语从句 coupled with this and a number of other relevant surveys carried out in Australia 中还嵌入了定语成分 carried out in Australia。

难点三： 名词性从句 that they could learn from the personal style of alternative therapists 作 admit 的宾语。

【翻译】

离开诊所的病人数量的增加，加上这次及其他多次大量在澳大利亚进行的相关调查，所有这些都指向传统医生的失职，这使得主流医生自己开始承认他们可以学习替代疗法医师的个性化风格。

60. The flow, [thought to be in the form of convection currents], is powerful enough to fracture the "eggshell" of the crust into plates, and keep them bumping and

grinding against each other, or even overlapping, {at the rate of a few centimeters a year}.

【难点解析】

难点一： 后置定语 thought to be in the form of convection currents 分割了主语和谓语。

难点二： 并列连词 and 连接了两个谓语 is powerful enough to fracture the “eggshell” of the crust into plates 和 keep them bumping and grinding against each other, or even overlapping。

【翻译】

洋流以对流的形式出现。这种对流力量巨大，足以使地壳这个“蛋壳”碎裂成为多个板块，并且使这些板块以每年几厘米的速度互相碰撞、摩擦，甚至重叠。

61. But a linguist's personal judgements are often uncertain, or disagree with the judgements of other linguists, [at which point recourse is needed to more objective methods of enquiry, {using non-linguists as informants}].

【难点解析】

难点一： 并列连词 or 连接了两个谓语 are often uncertain 和 disagree with the judgements of other linguists。

难点二： at which point recourse is needed to more objective methods of enquiry, using non-linguists as informants 作后置定语。

难点三： 定语从句中嵌入了伴随状语 using non-linguists as informants。

【翻译】

但是，语言学家的个人判断通常是不确定的，或与其他语言学家的判断不同。这时，就需要讲本地话的非语言学家提供的资料以此确保调查的客观性。

62. An important principle is that all corpora, {whatever their size}, are inevitably limited in their coverage, and always need to be supplemented by data [derived from the intuitions of native speakers of the language], {through either introspection or experimentation}.

【难点解析】

难点一： whatever their size 分割了名词性从句的主语 all corpora 和谓语 are inevitably limited in their coverage。

难 点 二： 名 词 性 从 句 that all corpora are inevitably limited in their coverage, and always need to be supplemented by data 作表语。

难点三： 后置定语 derived from the intuitions of native speakers of the language 修饰 data 和状语 through either introspection or experimentation。

【翻译】

一个重要的原则是，所有语料库，不论大小，它们的涵盖范围必然是有限的，总是需要数据的补充，这些数据通过内省或实验从说母语的人的直觉知识中获得。

63. That understanding took the later analysis of biomechanics specialists, [who put their minds to comprehending something [that was too complex and unorthodox ever to have been invented through their own mathematical simulations]].

【难点解析】

难点一：本句中 who put their minds to comprehending something that was too complex and unorthodox ever to have been invented through their own mathematical simulations 作后置定语。

难点二：定语从句中嵌入了后置定语从句 that was too complex and unorthodox ever to have been invented through their own mathematical simulations。

【翻译】

这一现象过于复杂而异常，生物力学专家无法通过自行的数学模拟创造出来，但他们后来仍然努力通过分析对其加以理解。

64. Anthropologists also use the term "culture" in a more restricted sense {when they refer to the "culture" of a particular society, {meaning the non-biological characteristics unique to that society, [which distinguish it from other societies]}}.

【难点解析】

难点一：when 引导了状语从句 when they refer to the "culture" of a particular society, meaning the non-biological characteristics unique to that society, which distinguish it from other societies。

难点二：状语从句中还嵌入了伴随状语 meaning the non-biological characteristics unique to that society, which distinguish it from other societies。

难点三：伴随状语中还嵌入了定语从句 which distinguish it from other societies。

【翻译】

当提及某个特定社会的文化时，人类学家也从狭义上使用“文化”一词指的是这个社会区分于其他社会的特有的非生物特征。

65. {Whereas cultural anthropologists will often base their conclusions on the experience of living within contemporary communities}, archaeologists study past societies primarily through their material remains—[the buildings, tools, and other artifacts [that constitute what is known as the material culture left over from former societies]].

【难点解析】

难点一：whereas 引导了状语从句 Whereas cultural anthropologists will often base their conclusions on the experience of living within contemporary communities。

难点二：破折号后面的 that 引导了定语从句 that constitute what is known as the material culture left over from former societies，修饰 artifacts。

难点三：定语从句嵌入了名词性从句 what is known as the material culture left over from former societies 作 constitute 的宾语。

【翻译】

文化人类学家通常把研究结论建立在当代社区的生活体验上，而考古学家则主要通过残存的物质研究社会——房屋、工具和其他人工制品，它们构成了我们所知的古代社会遗留的物质文化。

66. Every health system [in an economically developed society] is faced with the need to decide either formally or informally what proportion of the community's total resources should be spent on health-care; how resources are to be apportioned; what diseases and disabilities and which forms of treatment are to be given priority; which members of the community are to be given special consideration in respect of their health needs; and which forms of treatment are the most cost-effective.

【难点解析】

难点一：并列连词 and 和“；”连接的四个并列的名词性从句作 decide 的宾语。

难点二：后置定语 in an economically developed society 分割了主语和谓语， either formally or informally 分割了动词 decide 和后面的名词性从句 what proportion of the community's total resources should be spent on health-care。

【翻译】

在一个经济发达的社会，每一套医疗体系都需要决定（正式地或非正式地）社会总资源中多大比例应该用于医疗保健，如何分配资源，哪些疾病和残疾及哪种治疗形式该被赋予优先权，在涉及健康需求时，群体里哪些成员应该给予特别关照，还有哪种形式的治疗最经济实惠。

67. What is new is that, {from the 1950s onwards}, there have been certain general changes [in outlook about the finitude of resources as a whole and of health-care resources in particular], as well as more specific changes [regarding the clientele of health-care resources and the cost to the community of those resources].

【难点解析】

难点一：本句主语是名词性从句 what is new，表语是名词性从句 that there have been certain general changes as well as more specific changes。

难点二：状语成分 from the 1950s onwards 分割了 that 和后面的句子，后置定语 in outlook about the finitude of resources as a whole and of health-care resources in particular 也分割了名词 changes 和 as well as more specific changes。

难点三：as well as 连接了两个由长定语修饰的名词性从句。

【翻译】

新鲜之处在于，从 20 世纪 50 年代起，关于医疗保健资源的享用者和这些资源的社会成本，人们的看法不仅发生了一些具体的改变，同时，对总体资源的有限性，尤其是医疗保健资源的有限性，人们的看法也发生了某些普遍的变化。

68. {Beyond the practical need to make order out of chaos}, the rise of dictionaries is associated with the rise of the English middle class, [who were anxious to define

and circumscribe the various worlds to conquer—lexical as well as social and commercial].

【难点解析】

难点一： 关系代词 who 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 the English middle class。

【翻译】

远远超出了化混乱为有序的实际需要，字典的崛起是伴随着英国中产阶级的崛起而出现的，这些中产阶级急于从词义、社会和商业方面去定义和规划等有待征服的各种世界。

69. What Milgram was trying to discover was the number of teacher-subjects [who would be willing to administer the highest levels of shock, {even in the face of strong personal and moral revulsion against the rules and conditions of the experiment}].

【难点解析】

难点一： 名词性从句 what Milgram was trying to discover 作主语。

难点二： 关系代词 who 引导后置定语从句。

难点三： 后置定语从句中嵌入了状语从句 even in the face of strong personal and moral revulsion against the rules and conditions of the experiment。

【翻译】

Mioram 试图发现，即使在面临与实验规则和条件相背离的强烈的个人和道德厌恶时，那些会施加最高程度电击的老师、受试者的人数是多少。

70. One's first inclination might be to argue that there must be some sort of built-in animal aggression instinct [that was activated by the experiment], and that Milgram's teacher-subjects were just following a genetic need to discharge this pent-up primal urge onto the pupil by administering the electrical shock.

【难点解析】

难点一： 两个名词性从句 that there must be some sort of built-in animal aggression instinct 和 that Milgram's teacher-subjects were just following a genetic need to discharge this pent-up primal urge onto the pupil by administering the electrical shock 作 argue 的宾语。

难点二： 后置定语从句 that was activated by the experiment 分割了两个名词性从句。

难点三： 并列连词 and 连接两个名词性从句。

【翻译】

一个人最初会倾向于认为：肯定有某种内在的动物进攻性本能被实验激活了，并且，Milgram 的老师——受试者只是跟随一种基因的需要，通过施加电击，去把这种压抑的原始的冲动释放在学生身上。

71. They have developed a hit-list of our main fears: [that natural resources are running out; that the population is ever growing, {leaving less and less to eat}; that species are becoming extinct in vast numbers, and that the planet's air and water are becoming ever more polluted].

【难点解析】

难点一：本句最大的难点就是"："、"；"和 and 连接了几个句子，其中"："后面的内容是解释说明前面句子的。

难点二：that 引导的句子作 fears 的同位语从句。

【翻译】

他们把人类主要担心的问题列了一个黑名单：自然资源正在枯竭，人口不断增长，食物越来越少，物种在大量灭绝，地球的大气和水污染日益严重。

72. Yet opinion polls suggest that many people nurture the belief [that environmental standards are declining and four factors seem to cause this disjunction between perception and reality].

【难点解析】

难点一：名词性从句 that many people nurture the belief 作 suggest 的宾语。

难点二：that 引导的从句 that environmental standards are declining and four factors seem to cause this disjunction between perception and reality 是同位语从句。

难点三：在同位语从句中，并列连词 and 连接了两个句子。

【翻译】

民意测验表明，许多人相信环境标准在下滑，有四个因素造成感觉与现实的偏差。

73. The impetus [behind the development of these early plastics] was generated by a number of factors—immense technological progress in the domain of chemistry, coupled with wider cultural changes, and the pragmatic need to find acceptable substitutes for dwindling supplies of "luxury" materials such as tortoiseshell and ivory.

【难点解析】

难点一：主语的后置定语 behind the development of these early plastics 分割了主语和谓语。

难点二：and 连接了两个名词性短语，分别是 immense technological progress in the domain of chemistry, coupled with wider cultural changes 和 the pragmatic need to find acceptable substitutes for dwindling supplies of "luxury" materials such as tortoiseshell and ivory，其中 immense technological progress 和 the pragmatic need 是核心词。

【翻译】

推动早期塑料的发展有这样一些因素——化学领域的巨大的技术进步，文化观念的巨大转变，以及寻找合适的材料代替供应量日益减少的奢侈原料（如玳瑁壳和象牙）的实际需要。

74. {Although a proposal in 1664 to establish a committee for improving the English language came to little}, the society's members did a great deal to foster the publication of science in English and to encourage the development of a suitable writing style.

【难点解析】

难点一：although 引导了让步状语从句 although a proposal in 1664 to establish a committee for improving the English language came to little。

难点二：主干中 and 连接两个目的状语从句 to foster the publication of science in English 和 to encourage the development of a suitable writing style。

【翻译】

1664 年，该协会提议成立一个旨在提高英语语言的委员会，该提议尽管没有什么成效，协会成员却为英语科学文献的出版和适当的写作文体的发展做出了很大贡献。

75. There is growing evidence in New Zealand [that children from poorer socio-economic backgrounds are arriving at school less well developed and that our school system tends to perpetuate that disadvantage].

【难点解析】

难点一：that children from poorer socio-economic backgrounds are arriving at school less well developed and that our school system tends to perpetuate that disadvantage 作 evidence 的同位语从句。

难点二：and 连接了两个同位语从句，分别是 that children from poorer socio-economic backgrounds are arriving at school less well developed 和 that our school system tends to perpetuate that disadvantage。

【翻译】

在新西兰，越来越多证据表明，来自社会经济落后地区的孩子在学校的发展相对较差，学校的制度无法改变这一劣势。

76. Daniel Jean Stanley [of the Smithsonian Institute] noticed that water samples [taken in Cairo], {just before the river enters the delta}, indicated that the river sometimes carries more than 850 grams of sediment per cubic meter of water—almost half of what it carried {before the dams were built}.

【难点解析】

难点一：后置定语 of the Smithsonian Institute 和 taken in Cairo，以及状语成分 just before the river enters the delta 都起到了分割的作用。

难点二：that water samples indicted that the river sometimes carries more than 850 grams of sediment per cubic meter of water 作名词性从句。

难点三：noticed 的宾语从句 that water samples indicated that the river sometimes carries more than 850 grams of sediment per cubic meter of water 中嵌入了名词性从句 that the river sometimes carries more than 850 grams of sediment per cubic meter of water，作 indicated 的宾语。

【翻译】

史密森学会的丹尼尔·简·史丹利注意到，仅仅在河水流入三角洲之前，从开罗获取的水样显示，该河每立方米的水中含有 850 多克的沉积物，这一数值仅是建大坝前的近一半。

77. {According to Siegel}, international environmental organizations are beginning to pay closer attention to the region, {partly because of the problems of erosion and pollution of the Nile delta, but principally because they fear the impact [that this situation could have on the whole Mediterranean coastal ecosystem]}.

【难点解析】

难点一： but 连接了两个状语从句 partly because of the problems of erosion and pollution of the Nile delta, 和 principally because they fear the impact this situation could have on the whole Mediterranean coastal ecosystem。

难点二： 状语从句中嵌入了定语从句 this situation could have on the whole Mediterranean coastal ecosystem。

【翻译】

西格尔说，国际环境组织已经开始密切关注这一地区，部分原因是尼罗河三角洲的水土流失和污染问题，但主要原因是他们担心这种情况会对整个地中海沿岸的生态系统影响。

78. In particular, the problem of information overload, [exacerbated by the growth of e-mail and the explosion in the number of web pages], means that there are plenty of opportunities for new technologies to help filter and categorise information—classic AI problems.

【难点解析】

难点一： 后置定语从句 exacerbated by the growth of e-mail and the explosion in the number of web pages 分割了主语 the problem of information overload 和谓语 means。

【翻译】

电子邮箱和网页数量的爆炸式增长使得信息过量的问题进一步恶化，这意味着还有大量开发新科技的机会。这些科技将用于过滤和分类信息，也就是解决经典的 AI 问题。

79. For instance, a native corporation in Alaska, [employing local people], is running an air tour from Anchorage to Kotzebue, [where tourists eat Arctic food, walk on the tundra and watch local musicians and dancers].

【难点解析】

难点一： 后置定语成分 employing local people 分割了主语 a native corporation 和谓语 is running an air tour。

难点二： where 引导的定语从句 where tourists eat Arctic food, walk on the tundra and watch local musicians and dancers 修饰 Anchorage 和 Kotzebue。

难点三： 定语从句中，and 连接了三个并列的谓语 eat Arctic food, walk on the tundra 和 watch local musicians and dancers。

【翻译】

例如，一家阿拉斯加本地的公司雇佣本地人开展从安克雷奇到科策布的空中之旅，旅途中游客可以吃到北极的食物，在苔原上行走，并可观看当地音乐家和舞蹈演员的表演。

80. The simultaneous production [of masses of bamboo seeds (in some cases lying 12 to 15 centimeters deep on the ground] is more than all the seed-eating animals can cope with at the time, {so that some seeds escape being eaten and grow up to form the next generation} (Evans, 1976).

【难点解析】

难点一：后置定语成分 of masses of bamboo seeds (in some cases lying 12 to 15 centimeters deep on the ground 分割了主语和谓语。

难点二：so that 引导结果状语从句 so that some seeds escape being eaten and grow up to form the next generation。

【翻译】

大量的竹子同时育种（在一些情况中，种子在地下 12~15 厘米深处），使种子的数量超过了这一时期以种子为食的动物所能吃掉的数量。这样，一些种子就能存活下来，成长并形成下一代（Evans，1976）。

81. Today, it is finished manufactured products that dominate the flow of trade, and, {thanks to technological advances such as lightweight components}, manufactured goods themselves have tended to become lighter and less bulky.

【难点解析】

难点一：it is finished manufactured products that dominate the flow of trade 是强调句式，正常语序是 finished manufactured products dominate the flow of trade。

难点二：在短语 finished manufactured products 中，finished manufactured 作 products 的定语，表示“完成的工业化产品”。

难点三：状语从句 thanks to technological advances such as lightweight components 起到了分割两个主干的作用。

【翻译】

当今，制成品在贸易中占主导地位，并且由于科技进步，如轻型零部件的出现，制造出的货物开始变得重量更轻、体积更小了。

82. The invention of the container crane made it possible to load and unload containers without capsizing the ship and the adoption of standard container sizes allowed almost any box to be transported on any ship.

【难点解析】

难点一：本句由 and 连接两个句子构成。

难点二：在 made it possible to load and unload containers 中，it 作形式宾语，possible 作 it 的宾语补足语。

【翻译】

集装箱起重机的发明使人们在装卸集装箱时不用倾覆船只，而标准尺寸集装箱的采用也使得几乎任何集装箱都可以在任何船只上运输。

83. {In Canada, [where the Inuit people are jealously guarding their hard-won autonomy in the country's newest territory, Nunavut]}, they believe that their best hope of survival in this changing environment lies in combining their ancestral knowledge with the best of modern science.

【难点解析】

难点一：在状语成分 In Canada, where the Inuit people are jealously guarding their hard-won autonomy in the country's newest territory, Nunavut 中，嵌入了 where 引导的定语从句。

难点二：名词性从句 their best hope of survival in this changing environment lies in combining their ancestral knowledge with the best of modern science 作动词 believe 的宾语。

【翻译】

在加拿大最新成立的特别行政区，努纳武特地区，当地的因纽特人一直努力维护来之不易的自治权，他们认为在不断变化的环境中生存的最大希望在于将先人的智慧与现代科学相结合。

84. It is common for supporters of road networks to reject the models of cities with good public transport {by arguing that such systems would not work in their particular city}.

【难点解析】

难点一：it 作动词不定式 to reject the models of cities 的形式主语。

难点二：状语从句 by arguing that such systems would not work in their particular city 中嵌入了名词性从句作 arguing 的宾语。

【翻译】

公路网的支持者们普遍反对那些拥有良好公交系统的城市模式。他们认为这样的系统在自己的城市里无法发挥作用。

85. It seems that the last is a later development while the first six groups show the relics of an older system.

【难点解析】

难点一：名词性从句 that the last is a later development while the first six groups show the relics of an older system 作 seems 的表语。

难点二：该表语从句是由 while 连接的 the last is a later development，the first six groups show the relics of an older system 这两个句子构成。

【翻译】

看起来，最后一组是后来发展的，而前六组则带有古代计数体系的痕迹。

86. So ordinary and routine has this become to us {that it takes a determined leap of the imagination to grasp the impact of those first moving images}.

【难点解析】

难点一：so ordinary and routine has this become to us 是一个倒装结构，正常的语序是

this has become so ordinary and routine to us that...。

难点二： so... that... 引导了结果状语从句。

【翻译】

电影对我们来说变得如此普通和平凡，以至于需要极大的想象力才能体会到那些最早的动态影像所带来的影响。

87. {Almost unbelievably}, it is a mere 100 years since that train arrived and the audience screamed and fled, {convinced by the dangerous reality of what they saw}, and, perhaps, suddenly aware that the world could never be the same again—that, maybe, it could be better, brighter, more astonishing, more real than reality}.

【难点解析】

难点一： it is mere 100 years since... 表示"自从……已经差不多 100 年了"。

难点二： since 引导的从句中，主干由 and 连接两个句子 that train arrived 和 the audience screamed and fled 构成。

难点三： 在伴随状语 convinced by the dangerous reality of what they saw, and, perhaps, suddenly aware that the world could never be the same again 中，并列连词 and 连接了两个伴随状语。

难点四： what they saw，that the world could never be the same again 和 that it could be better, brighter, more astonishing, more real than reality 是名词性从句。

难点五： perhaps 和 maybe 构成了分割。

难点六： since 引导的状语中包含伴随状语 convinced by the dangerous reality of what they saw, and, perhaps, suddenly aware that the world could never be the same again。

【翻译】

让人难以置信的是，仅仅一百年前，那辆火车驶来，然后观众惊叫、逃离，确信他们看到的危险是真实存在的，随后可能突然意识到，世界再也不是从前的模样，可能会比现实更美好、更光明、更惊人、更真切。

88. Eliminating the secrecy surrounding pay by openly communicating everyone's remuneration, publicizing performance bonuses and allocating annual salary increases in a lump sum rather than spreading them out over an entire year are examples of actions [that will make rewards more visible and potentially more motivating].

【难点解析】

难点一： 主语由 and 和 rather than 连接的四个动名词构成。

难点二： 定语从句 that will make rewards more visible and potentially more motivating 修饰 examples of actions。

【翻译】

通过公开员工薪酬来消除有关薪水的神秘感、公布绩效奖金、一次性发放年薪而不是在全年中分别发放，这些都是使奖励更公开、更具有潜在激励性的做法。

89. Moreover, not only do time signals beamed down from Global Positioning system satellites calibrate the functions of precision navigation equipment, they do so as well for mobile phones, instant stock-trading systems and nationwide power-distribution grids.

【难点解析】

难点一： not only 引导倒装结构 not only do time signals beamed down from Global Positioning system satellites calibrate the functions of precision navigation equipment。

【翻译】

此外，从全球定位系统卫星传送下来的时间信号不仅可以校准精确导航设备，而且也校准手机、即时股票交易系统与全国电力配置网。

90. It was only after the creation of the FAA that full-scale regulation of America's airspace took place, and this was fortuitous, {for the advent of the jet engine suddenly resulted in a large number of very fast planes, [reducing pilots' margin of error and practically demanding some set of rules to keep everyone well separated and operating safely in the air]}.

【难点解析】

难点一： it was... that... 表示强调句式，it 是 that 引导的名词性从句的形式主语。

难点二： 并列连词 and 连接的两个名词性从句 that full-scale regulation of America's airspace took place 和 this was fortuitous 作主语。

难点三： for 引导的状语从句中嵌入了定语从句 reducing pilots' margin of error and practically demanding some set of rules to keep everyone well separated and operating safely in the air。

难点四： 在定语成分中，第一个 and 连接了 reducing pilots' margin of error 和 practically demanding some set of rules，第二个 and 连接了 well separated 和 operating safely。

【翻译】

直到联邦航空局创建以后，美国才开始进行全面的航空管制。而这一事件却是偶然的，因为喷气式引擎的产生导致大批快速飞机的突然出现，减少了飞行员的误差幅度，并且需要实际的整套规则来使飞机之间互相分开并在空中安全飞行。

91. They developed strategies for surviving harsh drought cycles, decades of heavy rainfall or unaccustomed cold; adopted agriculture and stock-raising, [which revolutionised human life]; and founded the world's first pre-industrial civilizations in Egypt, Mesopotamia and the Americas.

【难点解析】

难点一： 本句是由“；”和 and 连接的三个谓语构成。

难点二： which 引导的定语从句修饰 agriculture and stock-raising。

【翻译】

他们发展了在干旱、大雨和无法适应的酷寒时期生存的办法，开始农业和牲畜喂养，使人类生活发生了变化，并且他们在埃及、美索不达米亚和美洲建立了世界上首个前工业文明。

92. Seldom is the weather more dramatic {than (the weather was dramatic) when thunderstorms strike}.

【难点解析】

难点一： seldom is the weather 是否定词引导的倒装句。

【翻译】

儿乎没有比雷雨肆虐的天气更糟糕的了。

93. {Already in laboratory trials} they have tested strategies for neutralizing the power of thunderstorms, and this winter they will brave real storms, {equipped with an armory of lasers [that they will be pointing towards the heavens to discharge thunderclouds before lightning can strike]}.

【难点解析】

难点一： 并列连词 and 连接了两个主干 they have tested strategies for neutralizing the power of thunderstorms 和 this winter they will brave real storms。

难点二： 伴随状语从句 equipped with an armory of lasers that they will be pointing towards the heavens to discharge thunderclouds before lightning can strike 中嵌入了定语从句。

【翻译】

他们已开始通过实验测试中和雷暴电荷的各种方法。今年冬天，他们将直面雷暴：使用配备的激光器射向空中的雨云，使其在闪电出现之前放电。

94. {In the mythology of giftedness}, it is popularly believed that {if people are talented in one area}, they must be defective in another, that intellectuals are impractical, that prodigies burn too brightly too soon and burn out, that gifted people are eccentric, that they are physical weaklings, that there's a thin line between genius and madness, that genius runs in families, that the gifted are so clever that they don't need special help, that giftedness is the same as having a high IQ, that some races are more intelligent or musical or mathematical than others, that genius goes unrecognized and unrewarded, that adversity makes men wise or that people with gifts have a responsibility to use them.

【难点解析】

难点一： it... that... 从句中，it 作名词性从句的形式主语。

难点二： 本句由连词 or 连接了十三个名词性从句作真正的主语。

难点三： 名词性从句中的状语从句 if people are talented in one area 构成了分割。

【翻译】

有关天才的神话中，人们普遍相信：如果人们在某一领域有天分，那么他们在另一方面肯定会有缺陷；知识分子是不切实际的；神童发出的光辉太耀眼，会迅速燃烧殆尽；有才之人很古怪，他们体弱多病；天才和疯子只有一线之差；天赋是家族遗传的；有天赋的人如此聪明，以至于他们不需要特别的帮助；天赋就等于拥有高智商；有些种族在智力上、音乐上或数学上比其他种族有优势；天才不被认可并且得不到回报；逆境能使人变得睿智；或者有天赋的人有责任利用他们的天赋。

95. But that their minds are not different from our own is demonstrated by the fact [that the hard-won discoveries of scientists like Kepler or Einstein become the commonplace knowledge of schoolchildren and the once outrageous shapes and colours of an artist like Paul Klee so soon appear on the fabrics we wear].

【难点解析】

难点一： 名词性从句 that their minds are not different from our own 作本句的主语。

难点二： that 引导的从句作 the fact 的同位语。

难点三： 该同位语从句由并列连词 and 连接的两句话构成。

【翻译】

像开普勒、爱因斯坦这样的科学家的来之不易的研究成果最终变成小学生都了解的普通知识，像保罗·克利这样的艺术家所创作的奇特绝伦的图形和色彩很快出现在服装上，这些事实证明他们的思想与我们并没有什么不同。

96. {In the face of the escalating perils from indiscriminate applications of pesticides}, a more effective and ecologically sound strategy of biological control, [involving the selective use of natural enemies of the pest population], is fast gaining popularity—{though, as yet, it is a new field with limited potential}.

【难点解析】

难点一： 同位语成分 involving the selective use of natural enemies of the pest population 分割了主语和谓语。

【翻译】

面对滥用农药带来的危害日益加剧，一种更加有效且生态友好的生物防虫法（主要是有选择地使用害虫的天敌）越来越普遍，尽管迄今为止，这一新领域潜力有限。

97. However, {when we look at the 100 billion stars in our galaxy (the Milky Way), and 100 billion galaxies in the observable universe}, it seems inconceivable that at least one of these planets does not have a life form on it; in fact, the best educated guess [that we can make, {using the little [that we do know about the conditions for carbon-based life}], leads us to estimate [that perhaps one in 100,000 stars might have a life-bearing planet orbiting it].

【难点解析】

难点一： 在 it... that... 结构中，it 作形式主语，真正的主语是名词性从句 that at least one of these planets does not have a life form on it。

难点二： “；”连接了两个主干。

难点三： 后置定语从句 that we can make, using the little that we do know about the conditions for carbon-based life 构成了分割。

难点四： 该定语从句中嵌入了伴随状语 using the little that we do know about the conditions for carbon-based life。

难点五： 名词性从句 that perhaps one in 100,000 stars might have a life-bearing planet orbiting it 作 estimate 的宾语。

【翻译】

然而，当我们看银河系里 1000 亿颗星星和宇宙里可观察到的 1000 亿个银河系时，似乎说这些行星中至少有一颗没有生命是难以相信的；事实上，我们可以利用我们对于以碳为基础的生命状况的微薄知识来做最有根据的假设，这个假设使我们估算出 100000 颗恒星中可能会有一颗是被有生命的行星围绕的。

98. Undaunted, he remained south of the equator, {keeping himself busy by studying the islands of Mauritius and Madagascar {before setting off to observe the next transit in the Philippines}}.

【难点解析】

难点一： 伴随状语从句 keeping himself busy by studying the islands of Mauritius and Madagascar before setting off to observe the next transit in the Philippines 中嵌入了状语从句 before setting off to observe the next transit in the Philippines。

【翻译】

他勇敢地留在赤道以南，靠研究毛里求斯和马达加斯加岛屿打发时间，然后出发去菲律宾观测下一次凌日。

99. {Operating on the same principle as wind turbines}, the power in sea turbines comes from tidal currents [which turn blades similar to ships' propellers], but unlike wind, the tides are predictable and the power input is constant.

【难点解析】

难点一： which 引导的定语从句修饰 tidal currents。

难点二： 本句由 but 连接的两个句子构成。

【翻译】

同风能涡轮的操作原理一样，海洋涡轮的能量来自于潮汐洋流推动像船桨一样的叶片。但是，不同于风能的是，潮汐是可预知的，并且有稳定的能量输入。

100. Those [who are professionally engaged in the art of interpreting history] are thus in a difficult position, {as they must steer a narrow course between the demands of "evidence" and "attractiveness", {especially given the increasing need in the heritage industry for income-generating activities}}.

【难点解析】

难点一： 定语从句 who are professionally engaged in the art of interpreting history 分割了主语和谓语。

难点二： as 引导的状语从句 as they must steer a narrow course between the demands of "evidence" and "attractiveness", especially given the increasing need in the heritage industry for income-generating activities 中嵌入了状语从句 especially given the increasing need in the heritage industry for income-generating activities。

【翻译】

那些专业从事诠释历史艺术工作的人陷入了困境，因为他们必须在"证据"和"吸引力"两个要求之间平衡，尤其在遗产产业对创收活动的需求不断增长的情况下。

附 录　长难句常用词汇表

本附录总结了一些在托福和雅思的长难句阅读中，会对全篇造成理解障碍的单词。在理解单词时，如果能记住它们英文释义，对阅读理解是有很大帮助的。本附录总结了300多个在长难句阅读中常见的单词，并附上它们在牛津高阶词典中的英文释义，以便同学们背诵。

表四　单词及英文释义

单　词	释　　义
accentuate	to emphasize sth. or make it more noticeable
accomplishment	an impressive thing that is done or achieved after a lot of work
account	an arrangement that sb. has with a bank, etc. to keep money there, take some out, etc.
accusation	a statement saying that you think a person is guilty of doing sth. wrong, especially of committing a crime; the fact of accusing sb.
acknowledge	to accept that sb./sth. has a particular authority or status
action	the process of doing sth. in order to make sth. happen or to deal with a situation
adapt	to change sth. in order to make it suitable for a new use or situation
address	to say sth. directly to sb.
admission	the act of accepting sb. into an institution, organization, etc.; the right to enter a place or to join an institution or organization
admit	to agree, often unwillingly, that sth. is true
advance	to move forward towards sb./sth., often in order to attack or threaten them or it
advocate	to support sth. publicly
affirm	to state firmly or publicly that sth. is true or that you support sth. strongly

单 词	释 义
agenda	a list of items to be discussed at a meeting
allude	to mention sth. in an indirect way
analyze	to study or determine the nature and relationship of the parts by analysis
anticipate	to expect sth.
appeal	to make a formal request to a court of law or to sb. in authority for a judgement or a decision to be changed
applaud	to express praise for sb./sth. because you approve of them or it
apply	to make a formal request, usually in writing, for sth., such as a job, a place, at college, university, etc.
approach	to come near to sb./sth. in distance or time
argue	to give reasons why you think that sth. is right or wrong, true or not true, etc., especially to persuade people that you are right
argument	a conversation or discussion in which two or more people disagree, often angrily
arouse	to make sb. have a particular feeling or attitude
articulate	to express your ideas or feelings in words
assert	to state clearly and firmly that sth. is true
assuage	to make an unpleasant feeling less severe
assume	to think or accept that sth. is true but without having proof of it
assumption	a belief or feeling that sth. is true or that sth. will happen, although there is no proof
attack	to criticize sb./sth. severely
attitude	the way that you think and feel about sb./sth.; the way that you behave towards sb./sth. that shows how you think and feel
attribute	to say or believe that sth. is the result of a particular thing
authority	the power to give orders to people
behaviour	the manner of conducting oneself; anything that an organism does involving action and response to stimulation; the response of an individual, group, or species to its environment
benefit	to be in a better position because of sth.

单　词	释　　义
blur	to become or make sth. become difficult to distinguish clearly
bolster	to improve sth. or make it stronger
break	to do sth. that is against the law; to not keep a promise, etc.
capture	to succeed in accurately expressing a feeling, an atmosphere, etc.
cast	to say, do or suggest sth. that makes people doubt sth. or think that sb. is less honest, good, etc.
catalog	to make a catalog of
caution	to warn sb. about the possible dangers or problems of sth
celebrate	to praise sb./sth.
challenge	to question whether a statement or an action is right, legal, etc.
characterize	to give sth. its typical or most noticeable qualities or features
chronicle	a written record of events in the order in which they happened
cite	to mention sth. as a reason or an example, or in order to support what you are saying
claim	to say that sth. is true although it has not been proved and other people may not believe it
clarify	to make sth. clearer or easier to understand
commend	to praise sb./sth., especially publicly
comment	sth. that you say or write which gives an opinion on or explains sb./sth.
compare	to examine people or things to see how they are similar and how they are different
concede	to admit that sth. is true, logical, etc.
concentrate	to give all your attention to sth. and not think about anything else
concern	to affect sb; to involve sb.
conclude	to come to an end; to bring sth. to an end
concur	to agree
condemn	to express very strong disapproval of sb./sth., usually for moral reasons
condone	to accept behaviour that is morally wrong or to treat it as if it were not serious

单　词	释　　义
confirm	to state or show that sth. is definitely true or correct, especially by providing evidence
conflict	if two ideas, beliefs, stories, etc. conflict, it is not possible for them to exist together or for them both to be true
confrontation	a situation in which there is an angry disagreement between people or groups who have different opinions
congratulate	to tell sb. that you are pleased about their success or achievements
consider	to think about sth. carefully, especially in order to make a decision
contend	to say that sth. is true, especially in an argument
contradict	to say that sth. that sb. else has said is wrong, and that the opposite is true
contrast	to compare two things in order to show the differences between them
convey	to make ideas, feelings, etc. known to sb.
conviction	the act of finding sb. guilty of a crime in a court of law; the fact of having been found guilty
counter	to reply to sb. by trying to prove that what they said is not true
create	to make sth. happen or exist
criteria	a standard on which a judgment or decision may be based
criticize	to say that you disapprove of sb./sth.; to say what you do not like or think is wrong about sb./sth.
critique	a piece of written criticism of a set of ideas, a work of art, etc.
debate	a formal discussion of an issue at a public meeting or in a parliament. In a debate two or more speakers express opposing views and then there is often a vote on the issue
debunk	to show that an idea, a belief, etc. is false; to show that sth. is not as good as people think it is
decimate	to severely damage sth. or make sth. weaker
decision	a choice or judgement that you make after thinking and talking about what is the best thing to do
decry	to strongly criticize sb./sth., especially publicly
defend	to say or write sth. in support of sb./sth. that has been criticized
define	to say or explain what the meaning of a word or phrase is

单　词	释　　义
defy	to refuse to obey or show respect for sb. in authority, a law, a rule, etc.
delineate	to describe, draw or explain sth. in detail
deliver	to give a speech, talk, etc. or other official statement
demonstrate	to show sth. clearly by giving proof or evidence
demystify	to make sth. easier to understand and less complicated by explaining it in a clear and simple way
deny	to refuse to admit or accept sth.
depict	to show an image of sb./sth. in a picture
deplore	to strongly disapprove of sth. and criticize it, especially publicly
describe	to say what sb./sth. is like
detail	a small individual fact or item; a less important fact or item
devalue	to give a lower value to sth., making it seem less important than it really is
develop	to gradually grow or become bigger, more advanced, stronger, etc.
differentiate	to recognize or show that two things are not the same
digress	to start to talk about sth. that is not connected with the main point of what you are saying
dilemma	a situation which makes problems, often one in which you have to make a very difficult choice between things of equal importance
disapprove	to think that sb./sth. is not good or suitable; to not approve of sb./sth.
discourage	to try to prevent sth. or to prevent sb. from doing sth., especially by making it difficult to do or by showing that you do not approve of it
discredit	to make people stop respecting sb./sth.
discuss	to write or talk about sth. in detail, showing the different ideas and opinions about it
dismiss	to put thoughts or feelings out of your mind
disparage	to suggest that sb./sth. is not important or valuable
display	to put sth. in a place where people can see it easily; to show sth. to people
dispute	an argument or a disagreement between two people, groups or countries; discussion about a subject where there is disagreement

单　词	释　　义
disruption	to break apart
distinguish	to recognize the difference between two people or things
distort	to twist or change facts, ideas, etc. so that they are no longer correct or true
document	to record the details of sth.
downplay	to make people think that sth. is less important than it really is
dramatize	to make sth. seem more exciting or important than it really is
elaborate	to explain or describe sth. in a more detailed way
elicit	to get information or a reaction from sb., often with difficulty
eliminate	to remove or get rid of sb./sth.
embrace	to accept an idea, a proposal, a set of beliefs, etc., especially when it is done with enthusiasm
emphasize	to give special importance to sth.
employ	to give sb. a job to do for payment
emulate	to try to do sth. as well as sb. else because you admire them
endorse	to say publicly that you support a person, statement or course of action
endure	to experience and deal with sth. that is painful or unpleasant, especially without complaining
engage	to succeed in attracting and keeping sb.'s attention and interest
engender	to make a feeling or situation exist
entice	to persuade sb./sth. to go somewhere or to do sth., usually by offering them sth.
enumerate	to name things on a list one by one
episode	an event, a situation, or a period of time in sb.'s life, a novel, etc. that is important or interesting in some way
epitomize	to be a perfect example of sth.
era	a period of time, usually in history, that is different from other periods because of particular characteristics or events
espouse	to give your support to a belief, policy, etc.
establish	to start or create an organization, a system, etc. that is meant to last for a long time

单　词	释　　义
evaluate	to form an opinion of the amount, value or quality of sth. after thinking about it carefully
event	a thing that happens, especially sth. important
evidence	the facts, signs or objects that make you believe that sth. is true
evoke	to bring a feeling, a memory or an image into your mind
exaggerate	to make sth. seem longer, better, worse or more important than it really is
examine	to consider or study an idea, a subject, etc. very carefully
exception	a thing that does not follow a rule
exclude	to deliberately not include sth. in what you are doing or considering
exemplify	to be a typical example of sth.
exonerate	to officially state that sb. is not responsible for sth. that they have been blamed for
expand	to become greater in size, number or importance; to make sth. greater in size, number or importance
expense	money spent in doing a particular job, or for a particular purpose
explain	to tell sb. about sth. in a way that makes it easy to understand
exploit	to use sth. well in order to gain as much from it as possible
explore	to examine sth. completely or carefully in order to find out more about it
expose	to show sth. that is usually hidden
express	to show or make known a feeling, an opinion, etc. by words, looks or actions
fact	things that are true rather than things that have been invented
falsify	to change a written record or information so that it is no longer true
fascination	a very strong attraction, that makes sth. very interesting
feature	to include a particular person or thing as a special feature
focus	to give attention, effort, etc. to one particular subject, situation or person rather than another
foreshadow	to be a sign of sth. that will happen in the future
forewarn	to warn sb. about sth. bad or unpleasant before it happens

单　词	释　　义
foster	to encourage sth. to develop
heighten	if a feeling or an effect heightens, or sth. heightens it, it becomes stronger or increases
highlight	to emphasize sth., especially so that people give it more attention
hint	sth. that you say or do in an indirect way in order to show sb. what you are thinking
honor	to regard or treat with honor or respect
hypothesis	an idea or explanation of sth. that is based on a few known facts but that has not yet been proved to be true or correct
idealize	to consider or represent sb./sth. as being perfect or better than they really are
identify	to recognize sb./sth. and be able to say who or what they are
ignore	to pay no attention to sth.
illustrate	to make the meaning of sth. clearer by using examples, pictures
impart	to pass information, knowledge, etc. to other people
imply	to suggest that sth. is true or that you feel or think sth., without saying so directly
impulse	a sudden strong wish or need to do sth., without stopping to think about the results
incident	sth. that happens, especially sth. unusual or unpleasant
indicate	to be a sign of sth.; to show that sth. is possible or likely
indict	to officially charge sb. with a crime
indulge	to allow yourself to have or do sth. that you like, especially sth. that is considered bad for you
initiate	to make sth. begin
insist	to demand that sth. happens or that sb. agrees to do sth.
instill	to impart gradually
integrate	to combine two or more things so that they work together
interject	to interrupt what sb. is saying with your opinion or a remark
introduce	to make sb. learn about sth. or do sth. for the first time

单　词	释　　义
invalidate	to prove that an idea, a story, an argument, etc. is wrong
investigate	to carefully examine the facts of a situation, an event, a crime, etc.
invite	to ask sb. formally to go somewhere or do sth.
issue	an important topic that people are discussing or arguing about
jeer	to laugh at sb. or shout rude remarks at them to show that you do not respect them
justify	to show that sb./sth. is right or reasonable
juxtapose	to put people or things together, especially in order to show a contrast or a new relationship between them
label	to describe or designate with or as if with a label
lament	to feel or express great sadness or disappointment about sb./sth.
lull	to make sb. relaxed and calm
methodology	a set of methods and principles used to perform a particular activity
minimize	to reduce sth., especially sth. bad, to the lowest possible level
misunderstand	to fail to understand sb. or sth. correctly
mock	to laugh at sb./sth. in an unkind way, especially by copying what they say or do
modify	to change sth. slightly, especially in order to make it more suitable for a particular purpose
note	to notice or pay careful attention to sth.
objection	a reason why you do not like or are opposed to sth.; a statement about this
objectivity	existing outside the mind; based on facts that can be proved
observe	to see or notice sb./sth.
offer	to say that you are willing to do sth. for sb. or give sth. to sb.
opportunity	a time when a particular situation makes it possible to do or achieve sth
oppose	to disagree strongly with sb.'s plan, policy, etc. and try to change it or prevent it from succeeding
origin	the point from which sth. starts; the cause of sth.
outline	to give a description of the main facts or points involved in sth.

单　词	释　　义
outline	to give a description of the main facts or points involved in sth.
overcome	to succeed in dealing with or controlling a problem that has been preventing you from achieving sth.
overlook	to fail to see or notice sth.
parallel	two or more lines that are parallel to each other are the same distance apart at every point
parody	a piece of writing, music, acting, etc. that deliberately copies the style of sb./sth. in order to be amusing
patriotism	love of your country and willingness to defend it
perpetuate	to make sth. such as a bad situation, a belief, etc. continue for a long time
persuade	to make sb. do sth. by giving them good reasons for doing it
phenomenon	a fact or an event in nature or society, especially one that is not fully understood
pointed	aimed in a clear and often critical way against a particular person or their behaviour
poke fun at	ridicule; mock
portray	to show sb./sth. in a picture; to describe sb./sth. in a piece of writing
pose	to create a threat, problem, etc. that has to be dealt with
position	an opinion on or an attitude towards a particular subject
postpone	to arrange for an event, etc. to take place at a later time or date
postulate	to suggest or accept that sth. is true so that it can be used as the basis for a theory, etc.
practice	action rather than ideas
praise	to express your approval or admiration for sb./sth.
prefigure	to suggest or show sth. that will happen in the future
present	to show or offer sth. for other people to look at or consider
pretend	to behave in a particular way, in order to make other people believe sth. that is not true
principle	a moral rule or a strong belief that influences your actions
procedure	a way of doing sth., especially the usual or correct way

单　词	释　　义
profile	the outline of a person’s face when you look from the side, not the front
promote	to help sth. to happen or develop
propose	to suggest a plan, an idea, etc. for people to think about and decide on
prove	to use facts, evidence, etc. to show that sth. is true
provoke	to cause a particular reaction or have a particular effect
qualification	a skill or type of experience that you need for a particular job or activity
quote	to repeat the exact words that another person has said or written
rail	to complain about sb./sth. in a very angry way
raise	to mention sth. for people to discuss or sb. to deal with
rationalize	to find or try to find a logical reason to explain why sb. thinks, behaves, etc. in a way that is difficult to understand
reaction	what you do, say or think as a result of sth. that has happened
reassess	to think about sth. again carefully in order to decide whether to change your opinion or judgment about it
recall	to remember sth.
reconcile	to find a satisfactory way of dealing with two or more ideas, needs, etc. that seem to be opposed to each other
recount	to tell sb. about sth., especially sth. that you have experienced
refer	refer to sb./sth. (as sth) to mention or speak about sb./sth.
reflect	to show the image of sb./sth. on the surface of sth. such as a mirror, water or glass
refrain	to stop yourself from doing sth., especially sth. that you want to do
refuse	to say firmly that you will not do sth. that sb. has asked you to do
refute	to prove that sth. is wrong
reinforce	to make a feeling, an idea, etc. stronger
reiterate	to repeat sth. that you have already said, especially to emphasize it
relate	show or make a connection between two or more things
relieve	to remove or reduce an unpleasant feeling or pain
relive	to experience sth. again, especially in your imagination

单 词	释 义
remind	to help sb. remember sth. important that they must do
replicate	to copy sth. exactly
reputation	the opinion that people have about what sb./sth. is like, based on what has happened in the past
request	to ask for sth. or ask sb. to do sth. in a polite or formal way
respond	to give a spoken or written answer to sb./sth.
restate	to say sth. again or in a different way, especially so that it is more clearly or strongly expressed
restrict	to limit the size, amount or range of sth.
retain	to keep sth.; to continue to have sth.
reveal	to make sth. known to sb.
review	to carefully examine or consider sth. again, especially so that you can decide if it is necessary to make changes
revisit	to return to an idea or a subject and discuss it again
revive	to become, or to make sb./sth. become, conscious or healthy and strong again
romanticism	a style and movement in art, music and literature in the late 18th and early 19th century, in which strong feelings, imagination and a return to nature were more important than reason, order and intellectual ideas
satirize	to use satire to show the faults in a person, an organization, a system, etc.
secure	to obtain or achieve sth., especially when this means using a lot of effort
self-absorption	preoccupation with oneself
sentiment	a feeling or an opinion, especially one based on emotions
setting	a set of surroundings; the place at which sth. happens
settle	to put an end to an argument or a disagreement
shift	to move, or move sth., from one position or place to another
show	to make sth. clear; to prove sth.
signal	to be a sign that shows sth. exists or is likely to happen
solidify	to become solid; to make sth. solid

单　词	释　　义
solution	a way of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation
sophistication	the quality of being sophisticated
speculate	to form an opinion about sth. without knowing all the details or facts
stake out	a situation in which police watch a building secretly to find evidence of illegal activities
statement	sth. that you say or write that gives information or an opinion
stimulate	to encourage or help an activity to begin or develop further
stir	to move a liquid or substance around, using a spoon or sth. similar, in order to mix it thoroughly
stress	to emphasize a fact, an idea, etc.
substantiate	to provide information or evidence to prove that sth. is true
.suggest	to put forward an idea or a plan for other people to think about
summarize	to give a summary of sth.
summon	to order sb. to appear in a court of law
supply	to provide sb./sth. with sth. that they need or want, especially in large quantities
support	to help or encourage sb./sth. by saying or showing that you agree with them/it
supposition	an idea that you think is true although you may not be able to prove it
survey	an investigation of the opinions, behaviour, etc. of a particular group of people, which is usually done by asking them questions
take issue with	argue with
term	a word or phrase used as the name of sth., especially one connected with a particular type of language
theory	a formal set of ideas that is intended to explain why sth. happens or exists
trace	to find or discover sb./sth. by looking carefully for them/it
transition	the process or a period of changing from one state or condition to another
trend	a general direction in which a situation is changing or developing
trivialize	to make sth. seem less important, serious, difficult, etc. than it really is

单　词	释　　义
undermine	to make sth., especially sb.'s confidence or authority, gradually weaker or less effective
underscore	to emphasize or show that sth. is important or true
undertaking	a task or project, especially one that is important and/or difficult
urge	to advise or try hard to persuade sb. to do sth.
utilize	to use sth., especially for a practical purpose
validate	to prove that sth. is true
view	a personal opinion about sth.; an attitude towards sth.
voice	give opinion
warn	to tell sb. about sth., especially sth. dangerous or unpleasant that is likely to happen, so that they can avoid it
weigh	to consider sth. carefully before making a decision
yield	to stop resisting sb./sth.; to agree to do sth. that you do not want to do

作者简介

郭松坡，美国TOP8院校全奖药学博士，中国科学技术大学客座教授，资深SAT、ACT老师，培训SAT阅读700+高分学员数百人，文汇报教育专栏特约撰稿人，曾在文汇报发表六篇留学申请类文章，被数十家媒体转载。与安徽卫视一姐周群对话《学霸是怎样练成的》。2013年联合国内外十余位出国考试培训优秀教师共同创建学奕教育，将教学与科研紧密结合，独家研发了一套系统教学法，短期内可使学生英文水平得到巨大提升，并将自己多年的教学心得汇编成《SAT阅读长难句精讲30天》《SAT填空词汇速记3500》《ACT词汇宝典3+1》《托福与雅思长难句精讲30天》《新SAT阅读词汇速记2000》《新SAT阅读长难句精讲30天》和《留学申请指南》等美本教育系列丛书。从业以来，已帮助众多学生获得美国顶尖大学如斯坦福大学、芝加哥大学、哥伦比亚大学、布朗大学、康奈尔大学等不同专业的录取和奖学金。